

FBIS

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PACT MILITARY DELEGATIONS DEPART FROM BUDAPEST

LD061223 Budapest MTI in English 1110 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] Budapest, December 5 (MTI) -- The foreign military delegations, which attended the session of the Defence Ministers' Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states, left Budapest Wednesday evening. The delegations were seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Lajos Czinege, and members of the Military Council of the Ministry of Defence and the Corps of Generals of the Hungarian People's Army.

CZINEGE TOAST, COMMITTEE COMMUNIQUE REPORTED

AU071245 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 6 Dec 84 p 3

[MTI report: "The Session of the Warsaw Pact Defense Ministers Committee Has Concluded; Janos Kadar and Gyorgy Lazar Have Received the Heads of the Delegations"]

[Excerpts] On 5 December, [Hungarian Minister of Defense] Lajos Czinege gave a festive dinner in honor of the military delegations staying in Budapest on the occasion of the Warsaw Pact Defense Ministers Committee session.

As the rotatory chairman of the session, the defense minister thanked all members of the delegations that participated in the conference for their constructive active work serving the strengthening of the common cause. He stressed in his toast: The maintenance of the strength and preparedness of the Warsaw Pact -- as a political-defense community -- at a high level and its indissoluble friendship-in-arms based on the principles of socialist internationalism constitute the principal guarantee for the success of the struggle waged against the danger of a nuclear war.

In the coming months, preparing for the 40th anniversary of the victory achieved over fascism and the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Warsaw Pact, the armies of the member-countries can do the most by making it indubitable through their effective work: They are able to command a halt to the aggressive imperialist forces hatching warlike plans, pointed out Lajos Czinege in conclusion.

Closing Communique on the Conference

From 3 to 5 December, under the chairmanship of Army General Lajos Czinege, minister of defense of the Hungarian People's Republic, a regular session of the Warsaw Pact Defense Ministers Committee was held in Budapest.

The defense ministers of the Warsaw Pact member-states, the commander in chief, and the chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces participated in the work of the session.

The Defense Ministers Committee examined aspects of the practical activity of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces member-states and adopted corresponding decisions.

The session took place in a businesslike atmosphere, characterized by friendship and understanding.

ZHIVKOV ON EAST-WEST RELATIONS, DISARMAMENT

AU081405 Sofia BTA in English 0820 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Sofia, Dec 8 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, was interviewed by the VORWAERTS weekly, a publication of the German Social Democratic Party. Questions were put to him by the editor in charge of foreign policy columns of the weekly, Mr Ronald Kroenke.

Mr Todor Zhivkov says that certain circles in the West have stepped on the road of the arms race in an effort to tip in their own favor the balance of forces in the world. "It is high time these circles should realize the illusory nature of their intentions. Every military stir in the West will trigger a corresponding military stir in the East" he stresses. The Bulgarian leader notes that for many years now the socialist countries have been working for peace by submitting concrete proposals to the West in an effort to consolidate the positions of peace in the world. In the West, however, it seems influential people hope to achieve more by following the road of stepped up armaments.

Mr Todor Zhivkov spoke also in favour of the intention of the Soviet Union and the United States to start talks on the control of armaments in Geneva next year. In that connection he added that the intentions to be pursued by the Soviet Union at these talks are clear, while those of the United States still raise doubts and questions. Mr Zhivkov asks whether the consent given by the United States to take part in the talks in question is not but a manœuvre they were forced to make under the increasing pressure on the part of world public opinion. "Everything depends on the intentions of the United States, but unfortunately all their former actions and stands don't give us much reason to be optimistic", says the Bulgarian leader. He adds: "Let us still have faith in the common sense and in the need of understanding".

Mr Todor Zhivkov goes on to say that in his own opinion, for the time being at least no conditions are at hand for a meeting to be held between Mr Konstantin Chernenko and Mr Ronald Reagan, but if such conditions are made existent with efforts on both sides, Bulgaria would be among the first to wish success to the meeting.

Asked whether the European countries of both the East and the West can submit interests of their own in the dialogue between the Soviet Union and the United States, the Bulgarian leader says that the interests of Bulgaria fully coincide with the interests of the Soviet Union and that Bulgaria fully backs the constant proposals the Soviet Union is making to the United States for freezing, decreasing and removing armaments, for peaceful co-existence between states with different social systems. So that this question seems to concern mostly the countries of Western Europe, which are cast into the role of hostages by the U.S.A. in a future nuclear war. Mr Todor Zhivkov goes on to stress that enough sober-minded and sensible people live in Western Europe, to force those who make the decisions instead of them and for them, to take their demands into considerations. "We all must make our own contributions to peace. By maintaining contacts in the sphere of politics, by promoting bilateral and multilateral relations in all spheres of life and most of all in the economy" he adds. [punctuation of pre-deding two sentences as received]

Mr Todor Zhivkov points out that the Warsaw Treaty will continue to exist because its existence is demanded by the international situation. For the time being the conduct of NATO is such that the Warsaw Treaty member-countries cannot afford the luxury of disbanding their own defensive union. If NATO self-disbands, the Warsaw Treaty too, will stop to exist.

Peace is the supreme goal of the foreign policy of the Warsaw Pact states. The vast complex of constructive initiatives and proposals submitted by them and contained in important documents, such as the Prague Political Declaration adopted on 5 January 1983, the Moscow Joint Declaration of 28 June 1983, as well as the declaration adopted by the CEMA member-countries on 14 June 1984, represent a solid basis for negotiations likely to bring about a solution to the fundamental question of our era -- the stopping of the arms race and the transition to disarmament, and to nuclear disarmament in particular. These proposals are still valid. A particular role among them is played by the Soviet Union's proposal for a full and universal ban on nuclear arms tests, likely to become the first reliable barrier against nuclear war.

A great deal has recently been written and talked about in the United States and in other Western countries about the negotiations and trends in the development of Soviet-American relations. However, the verbal readiness for dialogue expressed by Washington is in contradiction with the practical steps adopted by the White House administration. The communique released on the Berlin session once again unmistakably declares that "a serious and equal dialogue is necessary between states with different social systems; negotiations are needed, during which the countries should be aware of their great responsibility and should strive for positive results."

While conducting Soviet-American negotiations on the limitation of strategic weapons and medium-range weapons in Geneva, when the world public expected their results with both anxiety and hope, the United States and its NATO allies began to deploy new American missiles, which are first-strike weapons. This step, which drastically changed the military-strategic situation in Europe, brought the Geneva negotiations to failure. It is true that the Soviet Union was the first to leave the negotiating table in Geneva, because it could not and should not have deceived the worldwide public about the possibility of achieving accord under the shadow of terribly dangerous weapons. Today the following question is being posed with justifiable concern: Will the future negotiations not be a screen behind which the most reactionary and most conservative U.S. and NATO circles will try to deploy nuclear weapons in outer space as well? There will be negotiations, indeed. However, the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact member-countries will not permit anyone to take advantage of this dialogue for achieving military superiority to their detriment.

The communique unmistakably and categorically stresses that the arms race is not the goal of the Warsaw Pact member-countries. According to the very essence of real socialism there is no military-industrial complex in those countries that should profit from the arms race, there are no doctrines of military superiority and no aspirations to impose our norms of life. The prevention of war and disarmament: These are the ideals of socialism, the basic goal of the foreign policy of socialism.

The communique of the Berlin session, which sets forth the stands of the Warsaw Pact member-countries, is an important document that pursues the line of a constructive contribution to the improvement of the international atmosphere, to the preservation and consolidation of peace, to disarmament, and detente.

PETROCHEMICAL COOPERATION WITH USSR DISCUSSED

Filipov Receives Ryabov

AU072001 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] Comrade Grisha Filipov has received Yakov Ryabov, head of a Soviet Government delegation and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

T. Zhivkov comments also on the idea of converting the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear weapons. In his view the idea is feasible and all the favorable factors for its translation into reality are at hand. One of these is that all the Balkan countries are among the signatories of the treaty for non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, also the readiness as declared by the Soviet Union to observe the nuclear-free statute of the zone and finally the political and public support the idea received. The Bulgarian leader stresses that the commitment of the Bulgarian Government to the realization of this idea comes to prove the groundlessness of speculations in some Western mass media, according to which the country was about to discuss the question of deploying nuclear missiles on its own territory. Mr Todor Zhivkov stresses that Bulgaria stands for peace and security in the Balkans and this wish alone has prompted her initiative of 1981 to vote a Balkan code of goodneighborliness.

Answering another question, the Bulgarian leader stresses that the country stands in favour of maintaining foreign political relations with Western states, but relations based on the principles of mutual advantage and equality, on non-discrimination in the commercial and economic sphere. Long-term economic cooperation stands a major factor in stabilizing international relations as a whole.

Mr Todor Zhivkov is of the opinion that the realization of the proposal put forward by the Warsaw Treaty on January 10 this year will substantially decrease the risk of a chemical war on the continent and also will make the signing possible of a comprehensive convention banning chemical weapons. Asked by Mr Ronald Kroenke whether there were chemical weapons stockpiled on Bulgarian territory, Mr Todor Zhivkov answers with a firm "no".

In conclusion the Bulgarian party leader dwells on the relations between Bulgaria and the Federal Republic of Germany. He says that they are good and mutually advantageous. Nevertheless Mr Todor Zhivkov sees more possibilities lying ahead in the expansion and deepening of bilateral relations in the economy, in science and technology, in agriculture, culture, ecology, health care, etc.

Mr Todor Zhivkov stresses that the contacts between representatives of the two countries, especially the summit ones, play a major role not only in the promotion of bilateral relations, but in the promotion of peace in the world as well. He qualified his recent meeting with Mr Willy Brandt as exceptionally useful. "The German Social-Democratic Party stands firmly on the positions of disarmament and detente in the relations between the states of the East and the West, and we welcome it as a partner in the common struggle in spite of ideological differences", says Mr Todor Zhivkov.

PACT FOREIGN MINISTERS' MEETING ASSESSED

AU071452 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Dec 84 p 4

[Editorial article: "Realism and Sense of Responsibility"]

[Text] The Berlin meeting of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers' Committee is a vivid new manifestation of the realism and sense of responsibility displayed by the socialist community member-countries and of their unrelenting efforts to preserve peace. It is precisely through the voice of high-ranking government representatives from the Warsaw Pact states that an appeal for common sense and hope, for realistic and constructive steps, for stopping the arms race, and for progress toward disarmament and detente is once more heard. This is particularly important under the circumstances of the present-day, complicated, international situation.

Pleasure was expressed with past Bulgarian-Soviet cooperation in chemistry and petro-chemistry and also with the results of the talks between the two delegations. Issues of further expansion of the economic and scientific-technical ties in the sphere of chemistry and, more particularly, in specialization and production-sharing were discussed. Coordination in the joint work for building, reconstruction, and modernization of the capacities was also discussed. Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Georgi Pankov, minister of chemical industry; and Leonid Grekov, Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria, also attended the talks.

Protocol Signed

AU072119 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] The talks between the Bulgarian and Soviet Government delegations led by Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Yakov Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, have ended. Major issues of further expanding and deepening bilateral cooperation in the chemical and petrochemical industries were discussed. The two sides noted with pleasure the dynamic development of cooperation in this sphere. The possibilities were outlined for further expanding specialization and production-sharing in the production of a wide range of chemical and petrochemical goods, and primarily in large and bulk-tonnage chemistry. An agreement was reached on a further coordination of (?capital investments) for the future production of modern chemical and petrochemical products, and particularly of those which up to now have been imported from third countries.

Tonight the leaders of the two delegations signed a protocol on the talks conducted.

Ryabov Visits Devnya

AU081841 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] The Soviet Government delegation led by Yakov Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, accompanied by Comrade Andrey Lukanov, has visited the Devnya industrial complex. At a meeting with the Devnya economic combine leaders, integrational ties with similar enterprises of the fraternal Soviet Union and possibilities for their development and deepening were discussed. The Soviet Union is the chief importer of calcinated soda and of other chemical products from Devnya, and is also the main supplier of basic raw materials to the combine. The guests also visited some of the combine's plants.

Ryabov Remarks on Talks

AU091916 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] On 9 December the USSR governmental delegation led by Yakov Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, departed from Bulgaria. At Sofia Airport the delegation was seen off by Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Georgi Pankov, minister of chemical industry; and by other officials. Leonid Grekov, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, was also at the airport.

Prior to his departure Yakov Ryabov said to a BTA reporter: Our delegation included leaders of ministries, of the chemical and petrochemical industry, the State Planning Committee, and the State Committee on Economic Relations With Foreign Countries. All of them did a good job, in accordance with their specific areas, and their beneficial work was highly evaluated by Comrade Todor Zhivkov at our meeting.

Our visit was connected with determining the directions of cooperation in the petro-chemical and chemical industries, and in the production of fertilizers. It was decided to coordinate capital investments in the future, and to begin reconstruction and modernization of the chemical and petrochemical plants in Bulgaria, constructed with the technological assistance of the USSR, and to create new plants in the two countries. The directions of scientific-technological cooperation were also determined.

BALEV, DELEGATION RETURN FROM PRAGUE CONFERENCE

AU071502 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] The BCP delegation led by Milko Balev, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, has returned home from Prague. The delegation had attended the international conference of representatives of communist, workers and revolutionary-democratic parties about the work of the PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALISMA journal. Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, was also in the delegation. The delegation was welcomed at Sofia airport by Comrades Yordan Yotov, Yordan Stoyanov and Konstantin Atanasov, members of the BCP Central Committee.

TRADE UNION DELEGATION RETURNS FROM USSR

AU091641 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] On 9 December the delegation of the Bulgarian Trade Union Central Council led by Comrade Petur Dyulgerov returned from the USSR. The delegation took part in the conference of the trade union leaders of the CEMA-member socialist countries. At Sofia airport Comrade Petur Dyulgerov and those accompanying him were greeted by secretaries of the Soviet Embassy in Sofia.

SED AUDITING COMMISSION DELEGATION VISITS

AU071501 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] Comrade Georgi Atanasov has received the SED Central Auditing Commission delegation led by its chairman, Kurt Seibt. During the cordial and friendly talks the guests were informed about the tasks facing the BCP now in fulfilling the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress. Issues pertaining to cooperation between the two fraternal parties were also discussed. Stoyan Karadzhov, chairman of the BCP Central Control-Auditing Commission, attended the talks. The delegation later left the country.

BRIEFS

TU SECRETARIES CONFERENCE -- The international conference of secretaries responsible for ideological work at the trade union centrals of the socialist countries ended its working session at the Lyudmila Zhivkova Palace of Culture in Sofia today. A coordination plan on the ideological-educational work of the trade union centrals of the socialist countries for 1985-1987 was adopted. The participants in the conference also met Comrade Petur Dyulgerov. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 22 Nov 84 AU]

BCP'S BALEV ADDRESSES THEORETICAL MEETING IN PRAGUE

AU072101 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Dec 84 p 5

[Speech delivered on 5 December by Milko Balev, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary of the BPC Central Committee, at an international conference in Prague of representatives from communist and workers' parties, as well as revolutionary-democratic movements, to discuss the work of the PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM journal -- capitalized passages printed in boldface]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, permit me, above all, to express satisfaction on behalf of the BCP Central Committee for the fact that this meeting has been convened to discuss the work of the PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM journal. Despite the fact that this meeting is regular and traditional, it will undoubtedly be of particular importance because it is taking place at an especially significant moment, under circumstances involving a great responsibility for the communist parties and progressive forces, as well as for the destiny of all mankind and for the fate of our entire planet.

Permit me, also, on behalf of our BCP Central Committee and on the personal behalf of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, its general secretary, to convey ardent communist greetings and wishes for new successes to the participants in the meeting and to the multinational collective of this journal.

Last year we celebrated with pride the 40th anniversary of the establishment of the journal -- an offspring of the communist movement. On the occasion of this anniversary Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed our party's evaluation of the journal, which has asserted itself as an "important and authoritative tribune of contemporary Marxist-Leninist and progressive social ideas -- a publication which indefatigably contributes to the cohesion of the international communist and workers movement in the struggle for peace, democracy, and socialism." (PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM journal issue No 10, 1983, page 3).

By actively participating in the further development and propagation of Marxism-Leninism under the conditions of the second half of the 20th century, the journal PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM has always tried to define the trends of its activities on the basis of a deep scientific analysis of the basic rules and trends in the worldwide sociopolitical situation. The timely assessment of new factors in worldwide development and in development of the international communist and workers movement, as well as the correct emphasis on important aspects of this movement in the work of the journal, is an important prerequisite for its successes, for its strong impact and influence.

FROM THE VERY BEGINNING OF ITS EXISTENCE PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM HAS BEEN AN AUTHORITATIVE AND SOUGHT AFTER JOURNAL IN OUR COUNTRY:

- As a journal containing a thorough, solid, and detailed expression of the stand of fraternal communist parties, and other progressive forces;
- As a highly valued source of information, ideas, and specific solutions;
- As an instrument in making the progressive world public acquainted with the construction of mature socialism in Bulgaria and with the problems of the BCP's foreign and domestic policy.

Our common journal represents a tremendous and doubtless asset in the assessment of our common cause. We could hardly imagine the relations between our parties today without the PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM journal. It has developed and asserted itself as a natural element in these relations, as a specific factor in our joint offensive struggle for the sake of common peace, social justice, and historical progress.

THE BCP HIGHLY APPRECIATES THE COLLECTIVE MEETINGS ORGANIZED BY THIS JOURNAL IN COOPERATION WITH A NUMBER OF FRATERNAL PARTIES.

-- Traditions have already been established between the BCP and the journal in the joint organization of larger and smaller meetings at which important problems of our movement are discussed, experience is exchanged, and stands are clarified.

-- Our experience shows how useful it is and will be for the journal to more widely reflect the work, and especially the results, of international theoretical conferences, symposiums, and other forums on important topical problems organized by individual parties. I am talking, for example, about the International Theoretical Conference devoted to the subject: "Georgi Dimitrov's Cause and Our Time," which was held in 1982; which was attended by representatives of 148 communist, workers, socialist, social-democratic, and revolutionary-democratic parties and movements; and at which basically new conclusions were drawn concerning the major trends in both the strategy of peace-loving forces and in the establishment of a joint anti-war and anti-nuclear front.

Our BCP Central Committee fully shares the evaluations and conclusions drawn in the accountability report of the Editorial Board and of the Editorial Council on the work of this journal in the last three years.

We heard with satisfaction and are sharing the analysis, evaluations, and conclusions expressed in the statement of Comrade Boris Ponomarev, leader of the CPSU delegation. We are also supporting the basic ideas in the statements of the representatives of other fraternal parties which have so far been expressed.

Comrades, AT THE 1981 CONFERENCE WE STRESSED THE NEED FOR OUR JOURNAL TO CONCENTRATE ON THE PROBLEMS OF WAR AND PEACE, IN VIEW OF THE SITUATION OF LANGUOROUS CONFRONTATION CREATED BY IMPERIALISM.

We also consider that during the period under review the PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM journal has made its contribution to elucidating problems relating to the very existence of contemporary human civilization, which is a question of utmost importance. Our journal consistently unmasked the aggressive policy of the most reactionary and militarist circles of imperialism, it created the opportunity for the progressive world-wide public to become thoroughly acquainted with the essence of the peaceloving foreign policy of the USSR and of the other socialist community countries, and to reveal consistently the place and role of the communist and workers' parties in their struggle for peace and against the arms race.

It is obviously our duty even more thoroughly and widely to analyze this problem. The prevention of thermonuclear war and the total exclusion of war as a means of settling controversial problems among states is a social-class task, as much as a generally human task. In implementing the unity of all peaceloving forces and in creating a powerful, antiwar front, our international journal can play an important role by using all its great opportunities.

-- It would be useful to attract outstanding public and state figures like authors and people who have a realistic approach to the explosively dangerous situation.

-- We, the communists, must be active partners in the struggle waged by all of the peaceloving forces in preventing a nuclear holocaust. It is not necessary to prove that the basic class principle does not exclude any cooperation for the sake of peace with progressive, democratic forces, with social democratic parties and figures, and so forth. This conclusion is confirmed by the useful talks held between Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Willy Brandt during Mr Brandt's most recent visit to our country, and by the numerous international initiatives adopted in our country at Balkan meetings and at other multilateral and bilateral meetings in the defense of peace.

-- It is a well-known fact that certain parties in Western Europe have achieved remarkable successes in their joint action with the contemporary antiwar movement. In our opinion it is useful to even more widely propagate this experience.

-- It would be interesting to elucidate the experience of the BCP's political ally -- the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BZNS] -- which plays an important and specifically international role in rallying the agrarian and affiliated democratic parties, the center parties, left-wing, radical, liberal, and democratic parties, and movements for the sake of peace and social progress.

In this connection I would like to stress that the PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM journal could make wide use of the 50th anniversary of the Seventh Comintern Congress, which played an important role in the struggle against the threat of war that emerged at that time. On the occasion of this jubilee our journal could hold discussions with representatives of various fraternal parties and other, progressive organizations and movements of the subject of a contemporary interpretation of the ideas of the Seventh Comintern Congress, which would be likely to reflect the new elements in the approach, forms, goals, and dimensions of action in the struggle of peaceloving forces today as compared with those of the thirties. I would like on this occasion to recall Comrade Todor Zhivkov's thought that if the chief task in the thirties was to struggle against fascism and establish united people's antifascist fronts, the main danger today is thermonuclear disaster and the most important task is to build a joint front of antiwar forces.

In our opinion it would be a topical task to organize a multilateral meeting devoted to the idea of creating nuclear-free zones. Other political forces, too, and especially millions of people in the respective countries, are interested in convening such a meeting, and this is a well-known fact. If this proposal should be accepted, we could perhaps think about involving some representatives of these forces in the preparations for this meeting.

Comrades, AS IS KNOWN, OUR JOURNAL'S ATTENTION IS AND HAS ALWAYS BEEN FOCUSED ON THE PROBLEMS OF THE COMMUNIST MOVEMENT, OF THE COMMUNIST AND WORKERS PARTIES.

In our opinion, the importance of this range of problems will further increase. It is a demand of our epoch to thoroughly analyze and illuminate the complicated and controversial processes in the development of the international communist movement. History in this sector has proved much more varied than we imagined in the past. A number of phenomena have emerged in the communist movement which deserve serious attention and some of them are preventing the consolidation of its unity. To try to avoid such phenomena would mean to escape from reality. It would be erroneous optimism to reassure ourselves by saying that such phenomena also existed in the past. Naturally, in the long run this movement has developed and its forces and opportunities have expanded.

-- The greatness of the problems which the contemporary communist and workers movement must resolve in a situation of extremely exacerbated and complicated class struggle, and under the circumstances of a growing danger of war, demands consolidation of the unity of the movement, a higher stage of cohesion among the communists, and that differences be set aside for the sake of unity on basic issues.

-- The variety of conditions from country to country, which is natural, should by no means be an obstacle to class and revolutionary unity.

-- In addition to this, we know from our own historical experience that differences in opinions and schisms among communists serve the interests of imperialism.

"The task of consolidating the unity of the worldwide communist movement on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism is now assuming exceptional importance because this is actually a struggle for the strength and future of our movement," (T. ZHIVKOV, SELECTED WORKS, Volume 27, page 234).

Through its relations with fraternal parties the BCP is unrelentingly contributing to consolidating the unity of the communist movement on a Marxist-Leninist basis. Only this year over 1,600 representatives from 75 fraternal parties, 104 of whom were members of Politburos or Central Committee Secretariats, visited Bulgaria. Among them were 28 general secretaries and presidents and 8 deputy general secretaries of parties with whom the BCP general secretary had meetings.

OUR PARTY WORTHILY APPRECIATES THE EFFORTS OF THE PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM JOURNAL AIMED AT CONSOLIDATING THE UNITY OF THOUGHT AND ACTION OF THE COMMUNISTS UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE CONTEMPORARY TENSE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION.

Our party has pointed out on several occasions the necessity of convening a regular meeting of the fraternal parties aimed at discussing measures for counteractions against international reaction, and above all against the American military clique, to save mankind from a thermonuclear war. We share with conviction the proposal submitted in this spirit. We are convinced that the international communist conference will contribute to overcoming some differences in the stands of individual, fraternal parties, and that it will contribute to the unity of actions of communists throughout the world.

There is no doubt that, as in the past, our journal will be guided by the Leninist postulate: "Revolutionary theory is emerging from a totality of revolutionary experience and from revolutionary thought in all countries of the world." (V. I. LENIN, COLLECTED WORKS, Volume 27, page 9).

This international experience neither exists as a separate element and outside the experience of the national and other parts of the movement, nor is it exhausted by a simple arithmetic sum. Revolutionaries are always obliged to act, in all circumstances, in specific and unique conditions, and the correct interpretation of the national experience of one or the other party contributes to further developing international theory. The dialectics of common, peculiar, and unique elements, and the dialectics of international-common and national-specific elements are the only key to a correct theoretical-political interpretation and utilization of the revolutionary experience. Whenever this dialectic, tested by life itself, is not observed, we can and actually do reach equally harmful and one-sided evaluations and positions of a nationalist and nationalist-nihilist nature, which are in contradiction to proletarian internationalism and the basic interests of the international communist and workers movement.

THE QUESTION OF THE SUCCESSFUL DEVELOPMENT AND DEFENSE OF REAL SOCIALISM HAS ALWAYS BEEN A BASIC QUESTION IN OUR JOURNAL'S WORK.

THE ATTEMPTS OF IMPERIALISM TODAY TO DISCREDIT REAL SOCIALISM AND THE EFFORTS TO SPLIT THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST MOVEMENT ARE ASSUMING INCREASINGLY INSOLENT FORMS. The imperialists are not choosy in selecting their means for achieving this goal.

-- An unmistakable line of policy has been determined in the coordinated antisocialist campaign -- a purpose-oriented manipulation of public opinion which is trying to prove that the socialist states, by allegedly organizing subversive actions, are the main factor in destabilizing the so-called free societies.

-- A provocation, unprecedented in size and dimension is being organized around the so-called "Bulgarian trail" leading to the attempt to assassinate the pope. This provocation is directed not only against Bulgaria, but also against the other socialist community member-countries and against the international communist movement. People in Rome are trying to put real socialism and the communist movement in the dock.

I want to assure you, esteemed comrades, that the BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria are doing and will do everything possible to frustrate this slanderous campaign. I would like to take this opportunity to express gratitude to a number of fraternal parties which have rendered and are rendering us assistance in unmasking this major provocation. Our joint action in such obviously concrete cases must increase in the future because beyond the attacks launched in this connection, a desire to slander real socialism and the international communist movement can be seen.

I THINK THAT YOU WILL ALL AGREE THAT THE RABID IDEOLOGICAL OFFENSIVE OF IMPERIALISM IS ASSIGNING TO US MANY SERIOUS TASKS.

Our further ideological work must be improved and the journal must become an even stronger weapon against the bourgeois ideological diversion. In the pages of PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM it is particularly important to unmask, by assuming the offensive and in a Leninist manner, the meaning of the contemporary hostile philosophical and socioeconomic theories. It is necessary to react rapidly and to directly contend with the ideologists of anticommunism and with those ideological institutes which are helping to shape the ideological views of the present reactionary forces.

In the minds of many people -- particularly people inexperienced in politics -- there are quite a number of PREJUDICES ABOUT THE INTELLECTUAL PERSONALITY, ACTIVITY AND CONDUCT OF THE COMMUNISTS.

-- In this respect bourgeois propaganda has achieved much. All kind of vices have been ascribed and are being ascribed to the communists.

-- The journal has done much and must do more in the future to defend the honor of the communists as the most brilliant representatives of the revolutionary spirit of the epoch in which we are destined to live, as people of abundant cordiality with a creative way of thinking, as people of moral ideals and virtues, and as consistent humanitarians and selfless fighters for peace and for the true interests of the peoples.

THE PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM IS DOING PARTICULARLY USEFUL WORK, AND THROUGH THE MATERIALS PUBLISHED ON ITS PAGES AND ITS ORGANIZED COLLECTIVE PROGRAMS IT IS SPREADING THE TRUTH ABOUT REAL SOCIALISM AND ITS HISTORIC ACHIEVEMENTS WITHOUT CONCEALING THE DIFFICULTIES AND SHORTCOMINGS ENCOUNTERED ALONG THE COMPLICATED PATH TOWARD BUILDING A NEW SOCIETY.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov has said the following strong and convincing words: Sometimes we are asked: What do you want; are you trying to defend yourselves and justify your errors and sins? We do not want to cover our mistakes. We have the right, however, as communists, to ask the communists to refute the slanders about our reality, to popularize among the working people our successes and achievements and to support our peaceful policy in the international arena. Revealing the truth about real socialism, the communists of the capitalist and developing countries are, of course, defending us and we are grateful to them. We are of the opinion, however, that while defending us, they are simultaneously also defending themselves, their parties and their peoples. (T. ZHIVKOV, SELECTED WORKS, Vol. 28, p. 243)

WE FULLY AGREE WITH THE ACCOUNTABILITY REPORT BY THE EDITORIAL STAFF AND EDITORIAL COUNCIL TO THE EFFECT THAT A CENTRAL LINK IN THE PROBLEMS CONNECTED WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF WORLD SOCIALISM REMAINS, AS BEFORE, THE PARTY LEADERSHIP IN BUILDING THE NEW SOCIETY, THE CONSTANT ENRICHMENT OF THEORY AND PRACTICE, COURAGE AND AN INNOVATIVE SPIRIT IN SEARCHING FOR NEW FORMS AND APPROACHES, AND PATHS OF DEVELOPMENT WHICH REVEAL THE SUPERIORITY OF THE NEW SOCIETY.

In its theoretical, political and practical work our party is guided by the great teachings of Marx, Lenin and Engels. While creating the scientific theory of a new society, however, neither Marx and Engels nor Lenin have left us any general recipes for all cases and all times. They were not able and it was not their goal to envisage in detail what the process of a free socialist development would be because they had no practical experience, and Marxism is a science which does not occupy itself with guesses and whims. We, their followers, are dutybound to develop Marxist-Leninist theory on the basis of the huge historic experience accumulated in building socialism, to move it forward in all directions, and to apply it in a creative manner. In this lies the all-victorious strength of our revolutionary teaching.

By means of a number of materials published in the journal, we have tried to explain the BCP experience in this respect. After the historic 1956 April plenum of the BCP Central Committee, our party built on a sound basis its theoretical and practical activity for correctly defining the stages in social development, for taking into account the objective laws, and for assessing both closer and more distant targets that must be attained and so forth. From these positions we truly wage an effective struggle against any manifestations of subjectivism in the planning and managing of the social processes as well as against individual cases of social distortion.

The principal thing in our guiding work is to enrich our knowledge about the objective laws of socialism and, on this basis, to search for new decisions, means, and methods which will make the practical activity more expedient and effective.

This is the meaning and essence of the well-founded formulation about the need for a new revolutionary way of thinking in everything and everywhere, and for basically changing our way of thinking. The formulations concerning the state as an owner of the worker's collective and a manager of socialist property in building a material-technical base on the foundations of the modern scientific-technical revolution, and as an organic component of mature socialism, and concerning further developing socialist democracy, comprehensively meeting the needs of the working people of socialism, and so forth are a result of this approach.

Following the 12th BCP Congress, these theoretical formulations were applied and elaborated together with practical approaches toward their realization in the fundamental work by the general secretary of the BCP Central Committee: "Problems and Approaches Toward Building Mature Socialism in Bulgaria."

The implementation of all those formulations has been carried out through a constant analysis of the complicated processes taking place in the life of society by utilizing the creative, abundant experiences of the CPSU, the USSR, and other fraternal parties and countries.

Without a doubt, the other fraternal parties have also made achievements in the theoretical essence and practical realization of the tasks facing them. The journal can do still more in the sphere of exchanging experience because, as Comrade Konstantin Chernenko said: "The attitude toward mutually utilizing experience has been and is one of the key links in the international cooperation of the communists." (PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM 11/1983 p 18)

IN OUR OPINION, AN IMPORTANT THEME OF THE JOURNAL PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM IS AND SHOULD BE ANALYSIS OF THE GENERAL DEEPENING CRISIS OF CAPITALISM AND THE DYNAMICS AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CLASS STRUGGLE IN THE INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES. -- We must continue to discuss the problems facing the communists regarding the industrial development of the capitalist countries, and also to reflect the vanguard role of the communist parties and their work with their allies.

-- We must continue to investigate structural changes in society brought about by the scientific-technical revolution and their sociopolitical consequences, the new phenomena in the strike movement, the interrelation between the arms race and inflation, unemployment, reduction of public expenditures for social needs, and so forth.

THE OTHER MAJOR TREND, IN OUR OPINION, IS THE INFORMATION ABOUT AND ANALYSIS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY PROCESSES IN ASIA, AFRICA, AND LATIN AMERICA. The communists, the revolutionary-democratic parties, and the other progressive forces are operating in these areas under new conditions.

-- The successes of real socialism, which have intensified the revolutionary processes in this part of the world, made imperialism resort to more flexible means in order to restrict them. Imperialism is even using "food supply blackmail" in the present hunger tragedy, and when these approaches have no affect it then resorts to state terrorism and gross military interference.

-- As a result of this policy, which has already created dozens of thousands of victims, new and old hotbeds of conflict have arisen and the threat of transforming the conflicts into a general conflagration has increased.

-- A result of the same policy of imperialism, and mainly of U.S. imperialism, is the "pressure of strength" upon Latin America and the African countries, which have chosen a socialist direction of development, upon the peoples in the Middle East and the socialist countries in Asia.

-- On one side the United States has arrogantly trampled underfoot the sovereignty of Grenada, tried to organize a military intervention in Nicaragua, continues its provocations against Cuba, and has committed genocide in the jungles of Brazil in order to test the latest chemical weapons for mass annihilation. On the other side, the United States openly supports the reactionary regimes in Israel, The Republic of South Africa, El Salvador and Honduras.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION MUST BE PAID TO THE LATEST CHANGES IN THE COMPREHENSIVE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION AGGRAVATED AND EXACERBATED THROUGH THE FAULT OF THE U.S. RULING CIRCLES. The United States and its NATO allies have begun deploying intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe and the United State has not given up the idea of a first nuclear strike, is threatening countries with local and global nuclear war, and is preparing itself in an intensified manner for the militarization of space.

We are entering the middle of the most dangerous decade following World War II with firm confidence in our strengths and possibilities and with growing optimism. Through its unprecedented attacks against the countries of real socialism and the world communist, workers and national-liberation movement, it has already become obvious what international imperialism is and is not capable of doing. We will undertake all efforts to ensure that the guiding role of our teaching and of our movement becomes more brilliant in the practical solution of the basic global problems of our times.

The consistent efforts and numerous all-embracing proposals -- mutually-acceptable to both sides -- that have been made by the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact member-countries to rescue the world from a nuclear catastrophe are well known.

The world public hopes that the United States will display political realism toward the constructive proposal on new talks and that U.S. Secretary of State Shultz will show political maturity at the negotiations with USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko at the beginning of January 1985.

The celebration of the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite-fascism and Japanese militarism must obviously also be subjected to the basic topical problems of mankind. It is beyond doubt that our journal will make a large contribution in this respect. The 30th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact, which was created in the interests of socialism and peace as a reply to the NATO military-political alliance whose founding preceded it, as well as the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the Helsinki conference also must be clearly reflected in the journal in an appropriate way.

Comrades, we praise and support the strivings of the editorial office to diversify and improve the journal. In this connection we would like to pose CERTAIN QUESTIONS WHICH, IN OUR OPINION, ARE OF IMPORTANCE IN FURTHER ENHANCING THE JOURNAL AND INCREASING ITS ROLE AND INFLUENCE.

-- First of all, we would like to emphasize the need for and possibility of a larger dissemination of the journal among the widest strata of the progressive and peaceloving world public, who are being swamped with impractical or distorted information every day. Under the present tense situation it is particularly necessary to intensify the dissemination of the journal, even among circles which either do not know it or which regard it as an impractical and restricted "communist bulletin" as far as information is concerned.

-- We are also mindful of the fact that, as a rule, the mass information media of our parties and of those with whom we work closely very rarely popularize basic materials and particularly important discussions in the pages of the journal, and they do nothing to attract the attention of a wider circle of readers and the attention of specialists in individual sectors to its problems. It is imperative for each country to propagate the most topical items found in the pages of PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM through "roundtables", television, and, for example, in specialized columns of mass printing publications, youth publications, and trade union publications. It is necessary to stimulate demand for our journal, which can be satisfied directly -- through subscription -- or indirectly -- through reprinting, through radio and on television.

-- The journal itself must also give adequate attention to the mass information media which, according to the rules established by UNESCO, are already one of the components of power in our times and are also a ground on which the so-called "crusades" against the world of real socialism, against communism and peace are waged every day.

-- It would be useful for the journal to rely on an even wider circle of scientific institutes of the communist parties and other organizations.

-- The journal must develop meaningfully and with good style language and printing and modernize itself in the creative sense of the word. It needs the forms and means not only of scientific journalism but also of artistic journalism.

-- A vital necessity is to increase the spirit of politics within the journal and confirm the method of discussions. A Marxist publication without politics is simply impossible. We, of course, are in favor of discussions not only for the sake of discussion alone, but because through discussions we will together achieve the main thing which unites and rallies us.

Each contemporary publication is strongly affected by Marx' well-known idea that a publication which does not develop perishes. There must be something new every year!

In the great struggle to form the contemporary man and particularly the contemporary young man, this fact should by no means be underestimated. The PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM has been given the task of convincing not only those who have already been convinced.

Comrades, these are some of the problems the BCP delegation wanted to set for the most authoritative conference, defining the activity of our international journal in a particularly important period, for the future of peace, for the progressive development of mankind and for our communist movement.

Please allow me to express gratitude to our Czechoslovak hosts for the excellent conditions which they have traditionally accorded to these conferences in Prague.

I wish to assure you that our party, loyal to its international positions and obligations, will in the future continue to render comprehensive aid and assistance, according to its capabilities, to the PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM journal. Thank you for your attention.

DEFENSE MINISTER BELIEVED ILL, POSSIBLY REPLACED

AU100952 Vienna KURIER in German 8 Dec 84 p 3

[Report by "F.V."]

[Text] Soviet Defense Minister Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov is not the only one who has not been seen in public for weeks. CSSR Defense Minister Martin Dzur, 68 years old, also seems to be seriously ill or has perhaps already been quietly replaced. This is conclusively indicated by circumstantial evidence.

The CSSR defense minister was last seen at the Warsaw Pact maneuvers in his country (code name Shield 84). Since then there has been no trace of him in public. Dzur failed to attend the meeting of troop commanders on 30 October in Prague: Miloslav Blahník, chief of the general staff, addressed the meeting in his place. Dzur even failed to show up at the meeting of Warsaw Pact defense ministers in Budapest on 3 December. He was represented by Colonel General Karel Ruso, who had also spoken in his place at the funeral of Colonel General Brabec on 30 November.

The absence for weeks of Defense Minister Dzur has touched off a wave of rumours among the CSSR population. The boldest conjecture is that Dzur opposed the deployment of new Soviet nuclear short-range missiles in the CSSR (as a reply to the NATO counter-armament.)

AUSTRIA'S DANUBE WATER PROJECT PROTESTED

LD061943 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] Austria: Gunter Haiden, minister of agriculture, announced today that he has approved the building of Hainburg Water Project and Power Station. The project is to be built on the Danube, near the Czechoslovak border in an area which is extremely important for water conservancy in Austria as well as southern Moravia.

Czechoslovakia protested the building of this project because it will damage water conditions in South Moravia. There is also a strong protest movement in Austria against the project. Environmental groups, as well as representatives of political parties, stress that the project will destroy valuable countryside and endanger water resources over an extended environment. Opponents to the project are demanding a public vote on the project.

DPRK FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH LEADERS

Arrival Reported

LD061502 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1441 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] Berlin, 6 Dec (ADN) -- DPRK Foreign Affairs Minister Kim Yong-nam, arrived in the GDR today on an official visit. He was invited by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, who cordially welcomed his guest in Berlin.

Lays Wreath

LD062008 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1732 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Excerpt] Berlin 6 Dec (ADN) -- DPRK Foreign Affairs Minister Kim Yong-nam honored the victims of fascism and militarism by laying a wreath at the Unter den Linden Memorial in Berlin today. He and his party observed a minute's silence before the eternal flame and the tomb of the unknown resistance fighter and the unknown soldier.

Following the wreath-laying he met with GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer for an initial talk.

Fischer, Kim Yong-nam Banquet Speeches

LD062256 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2110 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] DPRK Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam arrived in the GDR on an official visit. Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer invited his guest tonight to a banquet at the Unter den Linden Palace at which toasts were exchanged. Anne-Kathrein Becker reports:

[Becker] In his toast Oskar Fischer praised the fruitful development of relations between the DPRK and the GDR, and stressed that this visit will contribute to further deepening the close fraternal cooperation of the two states. The agreement on friendship and cooperation concluded in June offers a good basis for cooperating still more effectively in the political, economic, scientific-technological and cultural areas. Oskar Fischer pointed out that in Berlin 2 days ago the meeting of the committee of foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact states ended. All the participants agreed that the present situation has been further exacerbated through the policy of force and dictate pursued by the most aggressive circles of the United States and NATO. The deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles outside the front door of the socialist states in Europe and Asia launched a new round in the arms race and increased the danger of a third world war. Everything has to be done to stop this policy of imperialism's most aggressive circles. This is in the interest of life and was the task of all those who honestly strive for peace, who are guided by reason and realism. The communique of the Berlin foreign ministers meeting pointed out the need to conduct a serious dialogue among equal partners, and negotiations in which all sides are aware of their great responsibility.

[Begin Fischer recording] The socialist motto remains: More arms do not create more security. Therefore, the Warsaw Pact member states (?advocate) a military balance at the lowest possible level. They do not need and do not strive for military superiority. It testifies to their responsible action when the socialist states are simultaneously doing everything necessary to ensure that the military balance is preserved, and adventurous elements are left in no doubt as to the deadly consequence of their playing with fire.

The agreement achieved at the initiative of the Soviet Union to start entirely new Soviet-American negotiations on the whole complex of questions concerning nuclear and space weapons is encouraging. The people expect that this opportunity, again created by the Soviet Union, will meet with a fruitful response from the United States in order to eliminate the nuclear danger.

Your visit, esteemed Comrade Kim Yong-nam, offers the welcome opportunity to exchange views on current questions of international politics, building socialism in our countries and the valuable experiences gathered, and on bilateral relations. If we draw up today a brief summary of how our relations have developed since the visit to the GDR in May 1984 of Comrade Kim Il-song, secretary general of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, we may note with pleasure that our friendship and cooperation, as agreed by the highest representatives of our two parties, states and peoples, have further strengthened and deepened. [end recording]

[Becker] DPRK Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam stressed that very close, cordial relations have been developing between the two peoples of our countries. Although geographically far apart, there are many things they have in common, and cooperation in various spheres has been developing strongly, especially recently.

[Begin Kim recording in Korean followed by German translation] In the town of [name indistinct] in our country there is a street which bears the name of the outstanding statesman and antifascist, Comrade Wilhelm Pieck, and in your country there is an international pioneer camp which bears the name of the great leader of our country, Comrade Kim Il-song. This is just one example that shows how the peoples of the two countries are closely linked through good sentiments. [end recording]

[Becker] Kim Yong-nam thanked the people of the GDR for their support of the struggle of the Korean people. Great efforts are undertaken in the DPRK in order to strengthen further and develop the relations between our countries on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation. The DPRK appreciates greatly all the initiatives which the GDR Government takes against the militarization of space and for a halt to the nuclear arms race. The people of the DPRK continue to be keenly interested in seeing the tensions on the Korean peninsula reduced and the danger of a war averted. Kim Yong-nam stressed that at present the workers in his country are doing everything to fulfill well the 7-year plan, which ends this year, and the objectives for the eighties. The successes in socialist construction, both in the DPRK and GDR, the foreign minister said, contribute to the strengthening of all the socialist countries.

Meets Honecker, Stoph

LD072237 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1653 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] Berlin, 7 Dec (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received today for a friendship talk Kim Yong-nam, Politburo member of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for foreign affairs of the DPRK.

The guest conveyed cordial greetings from Kim Il-song, secretary general of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, which were reciprocated by Erich Honecker.

The partners in the talks affirmed that the struggle to preserve peace and to avert a nuclear inferno is the most urgent task of the present time.

Erich Honecker spoke about the numerous activities of the GDR to implement the agreed upon foreign policy of the socialist community of states, a policy aimed at preserving peace. In this connection he pointed out the great significance of dialogue with all forces prepared for understanding. He stressed that our time requires a worldwide coalition of reason and realism against the insane nuclear arms buildup policy of imperialism which threatens all of mankind.

Erich Honecker confirmed the GDR's full support for the DPRK's foreign policy which is aimed at maintaining peace and security on the Korean peninsula and in Asia.

The partners in the talks paid tribute to the dynamic development of the close fraternal relations between the two parties, states and peoples, which entered a new, higher stage with the meeting between Erich Honecker and Kim Il-song in the GDR in May 1984.

During the talks Erich Honecker paid tribute to the efforts and initiatives of the GDR's working people, who in implementing the decisions of the ninth SED Central Committee meeting have begun preparations for the 11th SED Congress. Kim Yong-nam spoke about the efforts of the DPRK's working people to fulfill the decisions of the Sixth WPK Congress and of the ninth WPK Central Committee meeting. The successes achieved in this contributed to strengthening the positions of socialism and the forces for peace in the world.

GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer took part in the talks, which took place in a friendly atmosphere. Also present was Pak Hyon-po, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the GDR.

On the same day the Korean guest was received by Willi Stoph chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. Kim Yong-nam conveyed cordial greetings from Kang Song-san, chairman of the DPRK Council of Ministers, which were similarly reciprocated by Willi Stoph.

During the discussion, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, topical questions relating to the international situation and cooperation between the two states were dealt with and information exchanged on internal developments in the GDR and the DPRK. The partners in the talks noted that in the current situation there is no more urgent task than the preservation of peace and the struggle to avert the danger of a nuclear inferno which emanates from imperialism. They confirmed the wish of their states to continue to do everything to strengthen and defend socialism and to secure peace.

Willi Stoph and Kim Yong-nam expressed their determination to develop further and improve relations between the GDR and the DPRK on the basis of the treaty on friendship and cooperation signed this June by the leading representatives of the two states, Erich Honecker and Kim Il-song.

GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer took part in the talk. Also present was DPRK Ambassador Pak Hyon-po.

Meets With Fischer

LD080044 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1854 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] Berlin, 7 Dec (ADN) -- The official talks between GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, and DPRK foreign minister Kim Yong-nam began today at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The main theme of the talks was an exchange of opinions on the international situation. Kim Yong-nam informed Fischer about the policy of the DPRK directed toward the preservation of peace and the reduction of tensions on the Korean peninsula, and praised the GDR's consistent support for the striving of the Korean people for peaceful unification and for the DPRK's demand for talks with the United States and South Korea.

Oskar Fischer explained the GDR's contribution to the implementation of the Warsaw Pact states' peace policy, and told about the results of the most recent meeting in Berlin of the committee of the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact states. The talks will continue tomorrow.

Fischer Talks Continue

LD081634 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1505 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Berlin 8 Dec (ADN) -- The foreign ministers of the GDR, Oskar Fischer, and the DPRK, Kim Yong-nam, continued their official talks on 8 December. They stressed the great significance of the visit of a party and state delegation led by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee, to the GDR in the spring of this year for further developing relations between their countries. The treaty on friendship and cooperation signed on that occasion served both sides as a guideline for deepening relations and is being put into practice in all spheres.

Oskar Fischer and Kim Yong-nam informed each other about the efforts of the working people of their countries to create developed socialist society in the GDR and to comprehensively build socialism in the DPRK.

The talks, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, resulted in complete agreement in all questions discussed. Both sides assessed the exchange of views as valuable and useful for deepening cooperation.

KCNA on Fischer Meetings

SK100155 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2345 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang December 10 (KCNA) -- Kim Yong-nam, vice-premier and foreign minister, on a visit to the German Democratic Republic [GDR] had talks with GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, twice in Berlin, on December 7 and 8.

Present at the talks on our side were the entourage of the foreign minister and Pak Hyon-po, Korean ambassador to the GDR, and on the opposite side were the state secretary and first vice-minister of the Foreign Ministry and other officials concerned.

At the talks the two sides exchanged views on the problem of further expanding and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the GDR and a series of international issues of common concern. The two sides reached an agreement on all matters discussed at the talks. The talks proceeded in a friendly and comradely atmosphere.

IRAN'S VELAYATI CONCLUDES TALKS WITH LEADERS

Meeting With Varkonyi

LD080017 Tehran IRNA in English 1850 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Excerpt] Budapest, Dec 7, IRNA -- Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati met and reviewed topics of mutual interest with his Hungarian counterpart Peter Varkonyi in Budapest Thursday. Velayati told his Hungarian counterpart that a complicity between Baghdad, Cairo, Amman and Washington is one to the detriment of the peoples of the Middle East and said that a more decisive fighting should be waged against the regime occupying Al-Quds [Jerusalem] so that it will ensure more tangible victories for Muslims.

The Iranian foreign minister deplored the division between the Arab world and the Palestine Liberation Organisation, and said the recent meeting in Amman shows a retrograde motion of certain leaders of the PLO in their fighting with the Al-Quds occupying regime.

The two foreign ministers emphasized on the need for a solidarity between the progressive forces of the Middle East nations.

In relation with the imposed war, Velayati said that Baghdad has embroiled Iran in an unwanted war with the idea of exterminating the Islamic revolution.

Velayati and Peter Varkonyi also voiced concern over the escalating arms race and shared identical views on the need for halting it. They also declared their criticism of Washington for encroaching upon the various parts of the world and also voiced support for the struggles of the African, Asian, and Latin American peoples in safeguarding their independence.

In his meeting with Velayati, the Hungarian foreign minister described Velayati's visit to Budapest as an exceedingly valuable measure in expanding the relations between the two countries.

The Hungarian foreign minister also submitted an invitation from the President of the Hungarian National Assembly Antal Apró to Iran's Majlis Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani for a visit to Budapest.

Losonczi, Lazar Receive Velayati

LD071455 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] Pal Losonczi has received the Iranian foreign minister. The president of the Presidential Council and 'Ali Akbar Velayati exchanged views about the most important international issues and bilateral relations. They emphasized the need for a dialogue between states with different social systems, and noted that both countries are interested in the expansion of cooperation, primarily in the economic and commercial fields. Premier Gyorgy Lazar also received the Iranian foreign minister today. The latter is on official visit. The leader of Iranian diplomacy today talked with Minister of Industry Laszlo Kapolyi about Hungarian-Iranian industrial cooperation.

[Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian at 0900 GMT on 8 December 84 adds: The Iranian minister of foreign affairs has left Budapest.]

FINNISH PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS 9 DEC

LD092129 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] The Finnish prime minister has arrived in Budapest. Kalevi Sorsa and his wife were welcomed at Ferihegy Airport by Council of Ministers Chairman Gyorgy Lazar, Deputy Chairman Jozsef Marjai, and Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi. Official talks between the two heads of government will commence Monday. The development of bilateral cooperation, the international situation, and East-West relations are expected to be discussed at the talks.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL ON CULTURAL FORUM

LD100450 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Interview with Janos Nagy, state secretary at the Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, on "The Week" program by unidentified reporter -- live or recorded]

[Text] A conference preparing the European Cultural Forum, which is scheduled to take place next autumn, completed its work in Budapest last week. Following 2 weeks of hard work, the representatives of 35 countries closed the proceedings at the Budapest Hilton on Wednesday morning. Janos Nagy, state secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, will now sum up the proceedings of that conference for "The Week."

[Reporter] Although the international political atmosphere has recently improved somewhat, it nonetheless is still far from ideal or even what it was like in the seventies. Given these conditions, in my view a European cultural cooperation conference may be threatened by two kinds of danger. The first is that currently no more can be achieved in cultural affairs than in politics. The second danger is the opposite: Whatever cannot be achieved in politics may then be attempted in the area of cultural cooperation. Did you encounter these dangers in the course of the preparatory work?

[Nagy] No, we did not encounter the dangers in these forms or in the exact way that you have formulated them. However, it must be recognized that there is a connection between the international situation and conferences of this kind. On the one hand, the international situation has an effect on such a conference. On the other, if a conference of this kind produces results, it may have a certain positive effect on political conditions. The developments in Soviet-U.S. relations have had a positive effect on the conference. It was, in part, thanks to this that an agreement could be reached. Bearing in mind the complexity of the subject and the current international situation, this agreement has political significance. If the conference in Budapest had ended without results, we would now be saying that while this would not determine the fate of the world, it would not be a good thing and would have had a negative effect on the situation in Europe.

[Reporter] Observing the work of this preparatory conference from close range, how much a striving for an agreement could you discern, bearing in mind that the various delegations arrived in Budapest with their own different views?

[Nagy] As I just said, the developments in the international situation, namely those in Soviet-U.S. relations, had a beneficial effect on the talks. This does not mean that there were no tense moments or no opposing or directly conflicting views and proposals; there were.

The difference, compared to earlier conferences, was that these tense periods and the opposing or directly conflicting views and proposals were not accompanied by a striving for confrontation or by the leveling of accusations. This also played a part in achieving a consensus. Had that not been the endeavor of all 35 delegations when they came, or had any of them intended to obstruct an agreement, then quite clearly we would not be discussing the significance of the agreement reached.

[Reporter] The 2-week preparatory conference was held in accordance with the rules worked out in Helsinki. In other words, only assent by all 35 participating countries could guarantee that an agreement would be approved. I suppose that must have been a by no means ordinary task for the diplomats of the host country.

[Nagy] It would be a mistake to believe that the Hungarian People's Republic or the Hungarian delegation played the decisive role in reaching the agreement. Our role and interests were of a dual nature. As the host country, it is our responsibility to create suitable conditions for the conference and to organize and prepare it in an adequate way. As far as our substantive role goes, the Hungarian People's Republic is only 1 among the 35 participating countries. Naturally, the host nation has certain additional possibilities, and we tried to make use of these opportunities.

[Reporter] Although we have completed a very important preparatory phase, most of the work is yet to come. I know that diplomats are perhaps even more wary than economists when it comes to making predictions for the coming months. Yet I would still like to ask you now if you could assess, on the basis of the processes that have now gotten underway and are expected to continue, what the atmosphere will be for the forum when it takes place next October. What results can be expected from it?

[Nagy] You expect far too much of me. One cannot make predictions, and it would be wrong to make them in any case. As will be recalled, there may be more movement in Soviet-U.S. relations in January. We must caution ourselves and others against having illusions or expecting too much, because the talks getting underway will be very tough and may include some setbacks. Nevertheless, according to all the signs this movement will exert a favorable influence on the European and international situation. That would be a positive backdrop to ensuring that the Cultural Forum carries out successful work on the basis of the agenda and within the framework of the organizational arrangements made in Budapest, which are clear, comprehensible, and flexible.

2-YEAR COOPERATION PROGRAM SIGNED WITH POLAND

LD071404 Budapest MTI in English 1026 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] Budapest, December 6 (MTI) -- Lieutenant General [General of Division] Wlodzimierz Oliwa, Polish minister of administration and local economy and environment protection, headed a delegation to Hungary December 3-6, on the invitation of Minister of Construction and Town Planning Laszlo Somogyi. The minister held talks on developing bilateral construction relations.

On the basis of discussions the ministers signed an agreement to work out a two-year joint working programme and expand technical-scientific cooperation.

SZUROS, HORN MEET PCP'S NUNES; DISCUSS TIES

LD072151 Budapest MTI in English 1745 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] Budapest, December 7 (MTI) -- Albano Nunes, member of the Central Committee of the Portuguese Communist Party and head of the party's Foreign Affairs Department, visited Budapest December 6-7 on the invitation of the HSWP Central Committee.

Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, met Albano Nunes who also held talks with Gyula Horn, head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the HSWP Central Committee, and deputy department head Laszlo Kovacs. Representatives of the two parties held cordial and comradely discussions on timely issues of international life and the international communist movement. They gave briefs on their countries, and the work and aims of their parties, and reviewed cooperation between the HSWP and the Portuguese Communist Party and further development.

PART IX. IN ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT SERIES

AU051353 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 4 Dec 84 p 7

[Interview with Miklos Andriko, state secretary of domestic trade, by Lenke Elek: "Trading Differently -- Interview With Miklos Andriko, State Secretary of Domestic Trade" in the series: "The Further Development of the Economic Macromanagement System (IX.)"; date and place not given; first paragraph is MAGYAR HIRLAP introduction.

[Text] The new economic macromanagement system as a whole aims at accelerating the market mechanisms. Trade, therefore, can play a great role. Today it is necessary not only to get close to the needs of the consumers but, together with industry, to guide and influence these needs. We discussed the relations between trade and the reform with Miklos Andriko, state secretary of domestic trade.

[Elek] The modernization of trade activity and the acceleration of economic competition -- although the progress is not identical in every area -- began earlier. How would you sum up the achievements so far?

[Andriko] We started the modernization at the beginning of the plan period. We have increased the independence and interest of shops, stores, restaurants, and hotels; shortened the route products travel; eliminated administrative limitations; and modernized the organizational system of the enterprises. Our aim was to have every participant in the process of reproduction engaged in trade to an increasing extent.

[Elek] Most criticism has been directed against the monopoly of large-scale trade activity.

[Andriko] This objection was justified. We therefore eliminated the rigid delimitation of the spheres of activity. In 1981, for instance, in addition to some 50 enterprises originally engaged in large-scale trade, and 18 medium-size enterprises -- that is, enterprises engaged in both small trade and retail trade activity -- only 14 units pursuing an economic activity had the right to conduct large-scale trade, whereas today more than 250 units have this right.

Contract Cancellations

[Elek] Many people considered the organizational system of trade to be too rigid....

[Andriko] Indeed, though where possible we have already eased the problem; I refer here to the creation of the two furniture trade enterprises and to a change stemming from another direction, from the business level, that is, the introduction of new forms of operation.

[Elek] ...which are not so new any longer.

[Andriko] The contractual form is not really, but we introduced the income interest form last year. At that time our principle was that as a first step we had to increase independence in places where its results would be felt by tourists and consumers in the fastest and most direct way.

[Elek] As far as I know, 60 percent of the turnover of catering is already supplied by such units.

[Andriko] Yes, the greatest progress is in this branch. Our experiences as a whole are favorable, but in many cases we encounter attitudes contravening the interests of the consumers and a greater proportion of contract cancellations than desired.

[Elek] Now it is the turn of the enterprise centers.

[Andriko] Indeed, it is the range of entrepreneurial tasks that determine the longer-term strategy that has to be brought to the forefront. Within the centers' organization, service groups organized according to their functions and operating on an interest basis have to develop and fulfill the tasks connected with the turnover of goods and accounting. We are conducting such experiments at 20 enterprises at the moment, and we will no doubt be able to offer the experience gained from them to a wider circle of tradesmen.

This process can lead to the development of an enterprise center of fewer personnel and which conducts more flexible market activity. In the final analyses it can result in the new form of the enterprise organizational system. All this, of course, does not mean that the branch management does not have direct tasks connected with the more up-to-date development of certain jobs.

With Foreign Resources Also

[Elek] Where does the introduction of new forms of enterprise management stand?

[Andriko] According to our proposals, the enterprises that have an enterprise council and an elected management will operate in the consumer goods trade by the end of 1986. Because of the specific features of their activity, the Merkur enterprise and child catering enterprise, will be an exception to this. We do not intend to change the form of their management. As for which enterprise was classified in what form, this was decided mainly by the number of personnel. Enterprises with fewer than 500 employees were classified into the elected management form, and enterprises with more than 500 employees were classified into the enterprise council form. We did not regard, however, the staff limit as a rigid instruction. The timing of the change was done in such a way that by 31 December 1985 more than one-third of our enterprises will be operating in the new form, according to possibilities, and by mid-1986 all but a few of the enterprises of the consumer goods trade will have changed over.

[Elek] How will the new system of regulations taking effect, which encourages a saving of live-labor, affect trade?

[Andriko] In the further development of economic regulation, management has striven to develop for trade enterprises the conditions that create adequate interests and at the same time economic pressure to shape an entrepreneurial-type enterprise attitude.

In the case of more efficient work, and I stress this separately, the system of regulation in force as of 1985 will ensure enterprises and cooperatives in all branches of trade of the ability to operate. To achieve this, in addition to a wider assertion of normativeness, we had to take specific features into consideration. The small-scale food trade and catering, for instance, is considerably more labor-intensive than other subsectors of trade. Units pursuing this kind of economic activity can bear only gradually the increasing withdrawal of income, which is proportionate to wages. The size of a part of the taxes is smaller than normal.

Trade enterprises will be able to utilize their own material assets and resources more independently in the future in order to encourage production and imports that better satisfy consumers' needs. Payment conditions may become an element of the contract of purchase and sale, and it will become possible for enterprises to include outside resources -- in the form of bonds and other forms -- to achieve their goals. In any event the firms' sphere of movement will increase with the commercial credits and product loans.

[Elek] The profits of the branch have increased this year, but the difference between the enterprises are also greater. Can we expect this tendency to strengthen?

[Andriko] It is envisaged that the profits of the consumer goods trade will be able to increase this year to a greater extent than planned, by 8 to 9 percent. The surplus profits are above all the result of a greater turnover than envisaged in the plan and more economical cost management. This must not be allowed to act to the detriment of quality. The trade enterprises' pricing policy has been commensurate with the central goals this year too.

More Information!

[Elek] What will happen to enterprises operating at a loss?

[Andriko] There are no enterprises operating at a loss in trade, and in 1984 only three or four units at most became short of basic funds, mainly as a result of previous obligations to the state. In the case of these enterprises we are jointly searching for possible solutions which can eliminate the shortage of basic funds. In addition to the more stringent requirements in force as of next year, it is probable that there will be even greater differences in the profits of enterprises than was the case this year, depending on how they can progress in improving efficiency.

[Elek] How will the ministry's guiding activity change with the change in the economic macromanagement system?

[Andriko] With the introduction of new forms of enterprise management the exercise of ownership rights will gradually cease. At the same time there is a need to develop legal supervision in the case of enterprises founded by the ministry. In the case of small-scale and large-scale trade with consumer goods, market supervision is provided by the ministry. We are now perfecting the tasks connected with this, but we can already see that in order to prevent turnover disturbances we need more information. We are counting on the amount of necessary interference in the consumer market decreasing. All these changes are in fact intended to serve a single aim, the improvement of supplies for the population.

COURT DROPS TREASON CASE AGAINST LIS, MIERZEWSKI

LD071929 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] The Supreme Military Prosecutor's Office announces that the investigation in the case against Bogdan Lis and Piotri Mierzewski, arrested in June this year, is complete. The suspects were accused of planning to forcibly overthrow the system of government in Poland and to weaken its defense capability since April 1982, while holding posts in the illegal so-called Provisional Coordinating Committee [TKK] and participating in organizations in the service of alien foreign powers, including the so-called Solidarity Coordinating Bureau in Brussels.

The evidence collected in the investigation leaves no doubt that the suspects, active in the so-called TKK and in accordance with the established goal, planned to overthrow by force the state's constitutional system of government, thus committing the crime defined in Article 123 of the Penal Code: that is, plotting against the Polish People's Republic. However, it was not confirmed that their deed constituted treason against the homeland, defined in Article 122 of the Penal Code.

Taking into account that the deeds in Article 123 of the Penal Code were covered by the Amnesty Act of 21 July 1984, and that the perpetrators committed crimes and were captured before the proclamation of the amnesty, the temporary arrest of Bogdan Lis and Piotr Mierzewski will be rescinded and the investigation in this connection discontinued.

AFP: WALESA REACTS TO PRISONERS' RELEASE

NC081511 Paris AFP in English 1447 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Excerpt] Warsaw, Dec 8 (AFP) -- Police today released Solidarity's deputy leader and his assistant and drove them to Gdansk, where former Solidarity chief Lech Walesa said he was "ashamed for my homeland" that close to 40 other political prisoners remained in jail.

Bogdan Lis, 32, number two in TKK the trade union's underground leadership, was freed after the Warsaw Prosecutor's Office announced yesterday it was "not able" to prove charges of high treason, for which he was arrested six months ago.

Mr. Lis went underground in 1981, when martial law was imposed and Solidarity was declared illegal. Zbigniew Bujak, the head of TKK, remains at large.

Mr. Walesa -- for whom Mr. Lis served as an assistant during Solidarity's brief period of legality -- told AFP he was "happy that so great a militant is again among us."

"But we must not forget," he said, "that an innocent man spent six months in prison, and that close to 40 other innocent men remain there. I am ashamed for my homeland."

The release of Mr. Lis and his assistant, Piotr Mierzewski, came after pressure was applied by the Roman Catholic Church.

STUDENT PROTEST OVER CRUCIFIXES CONTINUES

300 Occupy Wloszczowa School

LD091204 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] The sit-in continues at the vocational training school in the small town of Wloszczowa in Poland. Some 300 students have occupied the school since Monday in protest of the principal's decision not to allow the placing of crucifixes at the school. The student strike is also supported by priests. The school's leaders have been unsuccessful in their negotiations with the parents of the students, and although the principal has permitted a single crucifix to be placed at the school, this was rejected by the striking students and they submitted new demands.

This is not the first time that a disagreement has broken out in Poland among teachers and agitated students in response to the removal of crucifixes.

Events Since 3 Dec Outlined

LD091514 Warsaw PAP in English 1410 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] Warsaw, Dec. 8 -- A local incident of hanging cross in the complex of state vocational schools at Wloszczowa is a subject of an extensive article published by a weekend issue of the local PUWP Kielce daily SLOWO LUDU.

Anna Krawecka reported the course of the incident which had started on December 1 when a part of the youth hung out crosses in classrooms and corridors. The incident has continued over the next few days with the participation of priests who quoted words of support on the part of the Kielce bishop. The school was practically turned into a place of religious cult. Normal lessons were out of the question.

Following are excerpts from the article headlined "A Prayer or Politics?"

December 3. The pupils arrived at school, but despite the calls from the teaching staff, they did not attend school lessons. They intoned religious songs. Following talks, held with the pupils by representatives of the voivodship educational authorities, teachers, vice voivodas, hope has arisen that the situation will normalize. But local priests appeared in school and once again emotions inflamed.

The priests remained in the school building, this time disrespecting the headmaster's request to leave it.

Attempts made by authorities to contact vicars' superiors did not bring effect. Meanwhile, the singing of church songs intensified, the school halls were being decorated with religious emblems.

The pupils did not return to their classes. Lessons could not be held. In view of this, a decision was undertaken that lessons are suspended until further notice. In spite of this, the pupils remained in school. From among them, some 150 stayed overnight, alongside the two priests.

December 4. School children were still at school. They were visited by parents, outsiders, and priests.

December 5. On that day, the Kielce radio broadcast a report on the events at Wloszczowa. So I went there.

The door open. We are inside, in the corridor. The place is full of boys and girls gathered together, sitting along the walls, in the staircase. Some of them hold small wooden crosses with a black ribbon. Crosses were also on school badges and duty prefect's bands.

Teachers are sitting everywhere, waiting for news from the talks between parents and authorities. They are tired. They are coming to the school only for their turns of duty but always with constant hope that the conflict is possibly already over.

I want to open up contact with the pupils and find out why this was precisely the way they decided to demonstrate their views. It is not easy to break a barrier of mistrust. Finally, there emerge young people whose bitterness, remorse and presumably anger stops them from refraining to talk. They start rough:

There is not much going on in the local house of culture, there is nothing to do at the school premises in the afternoon. Nobody pays us that much attention as the priests do. Teachers we trust could be counted on fingers. Where are we to go to when things go wrong at home?... The adults only remember us when they need somebody to perform at a school gala meeting.

How has all this begun? In such an innocent way. Recently, a priest asked have we had crosses in classrooms and was surprised to learn that we did not have. He asked whether we want to have them. Sure we do, we said. He furnished the crosses and blessed them. Later we hanged them, although the headmaster did not give permission. Also the teachers were not satisfied.

We did not take into consideration that the strike will begin. We did not foresee that the crosses will be taken down. And that we took such and not another form of protest? We do not know another one.

I could have asked: And from where do you know this kind of protest?

December 6. Similar to December 5.

December 7. Similar to December 6... How many more of such days are still to come?

The search for time lost is tough. Young people are not to blame for losing the time and they are the ones to later make up for it. The same concerns the school. And what about moral and psychological damage -- who and when will heal them? This will not come easy until irresponsible persons stop instigating and provoking the war of crosses.

Bishops 'Deny Responsibility'

LD091552 Vatican City International Service in English 1445 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] From Warsaw -- The bishops of [name indistinct] diocese of Poland have denied any responsibility for the events at Wloszczowa where since last Monday a few hundred students have been occupying their school in protest at the removal of crucifixes from the classrooms. In a pastoral letter read throughout the diocese yesterday the bishops state: On 1 December the young people at their own initiative placed crucifixes where previous ones had been removed. They asked that the crucifixes be put back and when this was refused they went on strike and then occupied the school building.

The bishops deny the official version of events which state that already on 1 December there were no crucifixes in the school and the students had simply asked for and received two priests as pastoral assistance. The bishops go on to say that in all masses in the diocese prayers will be offered so that the young people may be listened to and their wishes granted.

Polish Priests Cited

LD071759 Vatican City International Service in English 1445 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] Poland's Catholic bishops today accused irresponsible forces of creating new tensions in church-state relations following the murder of Father Popieluszko. In a pastoral letter to be read in all the country's churches this coming Sunday they call the October killing of Father Popieluszko a painful experience and urge that the mechanisms which led to this crime disappear. In the letter the bishops say: We believe that basic human rights will be respected in our country.

Four secret police officers are expected to be indicted later this month for the abduction and slaying of the priest. But our society and the world did not calm down after this unheard-of crime, the bishops say. Already irresponsible forces cause new anxieties and tensions.

The bishops specifically condemn what they say were attempts by communist authorities to remove crucifixes from factories and schools and of provocation. We treat those acts as socially damaging, the bishops say. The letter raises the prospects of a new dispute between authorities and Catholics over the placement of crucifixes in state-run schools and factories. The issue last flared in March when students in an agricultural school near Warsaw protested following the removal of crucifixes from their classroom walls. The bishops reiterate their demand that crucifixes be allowed to remain in the state-run schools and workplaces.

CC COMMISSION EXAMINES RELATIONS WITH WEST

AU031707 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Nov 84 pp 1-2

[Daniel Lulinski report: "Poland in Favor of Normalizing Relations With the Developed Countries of the West"]

[Text] Poland's current relations with the developed capitalist countries and prospects for their, as well as relations between the PZPR and communist, socialist, and social democratic parties in the West, was the subject of the 29 November session of the PZPR Central Committee International Commission, chaired by Stefan Olszowski, PZPR Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs.

A report on PZPR relations with communist, socialist, and social democratic parties in the capitalist countries was read by Bogumil Sujka, deputy director of the Central Committee Foreign Department. Juliusz Bialy and Eugeniusz Noworyt, department heads within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, delivered an introduction to the discussion on Polish relations with the developed countries of the West.

It is reckoned that 1984 has brought further favorable results in the process of normalizing Poland's relations with the capitalist countries of Europe. The latest official visits to Poland have displayed a common desire to restore a climate of detente on our continent and the existence of a broad range of identical or similar views.

The latest decisions foresee a further development of our country's relations with these countries, particularly in the economic sphere. These official high- and top-level contacts confirm the possibility of creating, with Poland's participation, positive features in East-West relations in Europe.

Comrades Pawel Kaminski, Albert Kosowski, Jozef Brozek, Jozef Woloch, Tadeusz Walichnowski, Andrzej Wietrzycki, Czeslaw Dega, and Andrzej Busowski spoke during the discussion. The International Commission approved the above mentioned reports and stressed Poland's consistency in acting to further normalize relations with the West. This normalization may occur on the basis of adhering to the principles of international law and international relations, especially concerning territorial integrity, the inviolability of borders, and the equality of mutual relations. The normalization of Polish relations with the West would be important for the relevant countries and contribute toward a return of detente in Europe.

Discussing the anti-Polish policy of pressure and restrictions, the commission stressed their ineffectiveness, which is also becoming obvious to realistically thinking forces in Western Europe. Further domestic stabilization in Poland, the development of national accord, and the continuation of economic reform should provide a favorable impetus for the full reconstruction of these countries' relations with Poland. It was stated that the normalization process has a solid foundation, and adversaries are not in a position to halt it.

Discussing the current state of Polish-American relations, the commission stated that their main feature is the current U.S. Administration's continuing policy of restrictions and open interference in our country's internal affairs. The Polish economy has suffered and is suffering damage because of hostile U.S. activity in bilateral relations, and also because of the pressure brought to bear on U.S. allies inside NATO. This policy is doomed to failure. It was stressed that Poland is interested in restoring good relations with the United States and will react in a constructive way toward honest activity in this direction.

Nevertheless, a normalization of relations may occur solely as a result of a fundamental change in current U.S. policy. Discussing Polish-Canadian relations, the commission noted their good traditions and hoped that they would continue to develop.

Discussing relations with communist partners in the West, the commission stressed the PZPR's desire to consolidate the unity of the international communist and workers movement and to reestablish the PZPR's position inside this movement. Faced with imperialism's aggressiveness, the unity of all the forces of peace is assuming particular importance in the development of contacts between the PZPR and socialist and social democratic parties serving the above purpose. Cooperation with these parties should encourage a return to detente and constructive dialogue in international relations.

U.S. REPORT ON HELSINKI IMPLEMENTATION VIEWED

LD071344 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Another semiannual report by the U.S. President on the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act's decisions has been published in Washington. In such reports the U.S. Administration claims the right to evaluate individual governments, assessing them according to its own criteria, which are determined by specified political aims.

In the section referring to Poland, the report contains many remarks couched in an unfriendly tone, but it is also forced to include many statements testifying to the normalization of life in our country. The reports states, among other things, that where internal affairs are concerned, in the last 6 months the Polish Government continued to proclaim its desire for national accord, at the same time stressing the need to maintain law and order. The Polish Government, we read, allows fundamental freedom of religion. The churches have complete freedom to hold services. The document also deals with the amnesty that was announced in connection with the 40th anniversary of People's Poland for people who committed crimes for political reasons.

WARSAW CITES GENSCHER DENIAL OF TERRITORIAL CLAIMS

LD062342 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] In connection with tomorrow's 14th anniversary of the signing of the agreement between Poland and the Federal Republic of Germany, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, minister of foreign affairs, said that the FRG does not intend to put forward territorial claims towards our country. In a statement on the occasion, Minister Genscher also said that the time has come to broaden Polish-West German cooperation.

Let us recall in this connection that statements by some Bonn politicians are clearly different from Minister Genscher's declaration.

1971 AGREEMENT 'ONLY BASIS' FOR TALKS WITH FRG

LD071222 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0730 GMT 7 Dec 84

[From the press review]

[Text] A commentary in RZECZPOSPOLITA entitled "The Foundation of Normalization" refers to the anniversary of the signing of the Poland-FRG agreement on the basis for normalizing relations. The newspaper points out that the current anniversary coincides with a strange period in the countries' relations. After a few years of halts, and in some areas even blockades of the progress of normalization, the Bonn government has declared its readiness to enter again into dialogue with Poland. At the same time, however, the FRG creates pretexts to delay the dialogue or to keep it at the lowest possible level. The question therefore arises: How much of this is caused by tactical considerations and how much by strategic ones?

RZECZPOSPOLITA emphasizes that the 1971 agreement is the only possible basis for dialogue and cooperation between our states and societies.

POLITBURO ON PARTY TASKS, SCHOOL RECRUITMENT

LD062129 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] The Politburo has acquainted itself with a report assessing the implementation of the tasks that follow from the programmatic resolution of the ninth extraordinary party congress. It has been ascertained that these tasks are generally being implemented effectively and properly. The need for further consistent implementation of the congress resolutions was stressed. It was decided to present this assessment to the next Central Committee plenum.

The Politburo specified which tasks arose from the consultations that followed the 16th PZPR Central Committee Plenum in Lodz, which dealt with the working class. While declaring the importance and urgency of the tasks gleaned from the consultations, the Politburo commends them to all party cells and party members in every post and especially those within the state and economic administration and in the activity of the cooperatives.

The Politburo also acquainted itself with the results of public consultation on the principles for admission to higher education. The consultation was deemed to have provided a thorough and valuable survey of public opinion and to have provided a wealth of material for further work on creating a new scheme on which to base recruitment. Future changes, it was stated, ought to increase the proportion of students from the worker and peasants' milieu.

The Politburo acquainted itself with the preparations for the celebration next year of three significant anniversaries: the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism, the 40th anniversary of the return to the homeland of the western and northern lands, and the 30th anniversary of the signing of the Warsaw Pact.

SOLIDARITY ACTIVIST SURRENDERS UNDER AMNESTY ACT

LD061851 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] Eugeniusz Szumiejko, member of the so-called Provisional Coordinating Committee, which presents itself as the leadership of illegal activity in Poland, gave himself up to the regional prosecutor's office in Wroclaw city today and stated that he wants to benefit from the Amnesty Act.

Eugeniusz Szumiejko lodged an explanation about his activities and the motives for the decision to give himself up. He also made a written statement in which he included a declaration on ceasing illegal activity.

The 38-year-old Eugeniusz Szumiejko, inhabitant of Wroclaw and an astronomer, was a member of the Presidium of the National Commission of the former Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions Solidarity. After 13 December 1981 he went into hiding and occupied leading posts in the organizational structures of the underground until he gave himself up. He was one of the signatories of the declarations of the so-called Provisional Coordinating Committee and one of the initiators of various antistate actions of that structure.

After the essential formalities had been carried out, the fact that he gave himself up voluntarily and made a statement on the cessation of illegal activity, and the content of the explanation were taken into account, and Eugeniusz Szumiejko was released.

CONDOLENCES SENT ON DEATH OF ROMANIA'S VOITEC

LD062354 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee and Council of State have sent a telegram of condolence on the death of Stefan Voitec, Political Executive Committee member of the RCP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

POLITICAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE SESSION HELD

1985 Plan, Budget Endorsed

AU081903 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1838 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 8/12/1984 -- Held on December 8, under the chairmanship of Romanian Communist Party General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, a meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP debated and endorsed the bills of the Single National Plan for Romania's Economic and Social Development in 1985, of the law of the plan for the development of agriculture and food industry, and of the state budget for the next year.

The Executive Political Committee pointed out that all the planning for 1985 is oriented towards an intensification of the quality aspects of the economic growth, a harmonious development of all the branches of the national economy, a more marked expansion of the base of energy and raw materials, the firm application of the economic and financial mechanism, enhancing efficiency in all the fields, consolidating the financial, monetary and valuta balance of the country, and setting out from this, towards continuously improving the standard of living and civilization of the whole people.

During the meeting Nicolae Ceausescu cautioned over the necessity to work further most firmly for a more marked growth of the economic efficiency, for diminished production costs, consumptions of raw materials and energy, of fuels and energy in particular.

The Executive Political Committee noted that the stipulations in the plans and in the state budget for the year 1985 provided for a proper implementation of the tasks set for the country's economic and financial development over the 1981-1985 Five-Year Plan and created premises for a successful passage to the fulfillment of targets set by the 13th congress of the party for the 1986-1990 period. The fact was established that these bills should be submitted for debate and approval by the plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP.

The Executive Political Committee also analysed and endorsed a report on the balances of the main farm food produce of the 1984 crop. The 1984 crop was considered to be apt to provide proper supply of farmfoods to the population, in agreement with the self-supply programme, and to meet the needs of the national economy.

Next, the Executive Political Committee looked into the report on the volume of the stocks of main raw and subsidiary materials (?existing) on September 30, 1984, analysed and endorsed bill of the standardization of products, constructions and technologies, the technical norm-setting for the consumption of materials and energy, improving the quality and technological standard of products. The committee decided that this bill should be submitted for a debate and endorsement by the Grand National Assembly.

The Committee also looked into and endorsed a decision on the New Year's Eve and the traditional fir tree celebration. The fact was established that more than 176,000,000 lei should be earmarked for the celebration of the traditional fir tree from the state budget and from funds of the mass and public organizations.

Next, the Executive Political Committee analysed and endorsed proposals on the organization of general elections of deputies to the Grand National Assembly and the people's councils, on March 17, 1985.

Delegations' Activity Approved

AU081905 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1826 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 8/12/1984 -- In its December 8 meeting, the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP heard accounts of the work of RCP and Romanian state delegations to a Warsaw Treaty foreign affairs ministers' meeting in Berlin, to the Budapest meeting of Warsaw Treaty defence ministers and to a Prague meeting that discussed the activity of the WORLD MARXIST REVIEW. The Executive Political Committee approved the Romanian delegations' activity to all those gatherings and assessed it to be in line with the general RCP and Romanian state policy, with party General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu's orientations on the development and further strengthening of relations with the socialist countries, on the firm promotion of a policy of peace and disarmament, nuclear first and foremost, removal of the nuclear threat and establishment of a durable climate of security, confidence and broad cooperation in Europe and the world over.

Permanent Bureau Formed

AU081845 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1836 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 8/12/1984 -- A Standing Bureau of the Executive Political Committee was established by the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP in its December 8 meeting to ensure the operative coordination of party and state activity. Headed by party General Secretary Nicolae Ceasusescu, the Standing Bureau includes Constantin Dascalescu, Elena Ceausescu, Manea Manescu, Gheorghe Radulescu, Emil Bobu, Gheorghe Oprea and Ilie Verdet.

The Executive Political Committee also approved the nominations for the CC of the RCP's commissions and Central Party Collegium that are to be submitted to the plenum of the CC of the RCP for approval.

CEAUSESCU, OTHERS ATTEND STEFAN VOITEC'S FUNERAL

AU071615 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1512 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 7/12/1984 -- The funeral of Stefan Voitec, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, a top party and state activist who put his life in the service of the noble cause of the Romanian people's liberty and independence, of building the new order in the homeland took place in Bucharest in the morning of December 7.

Stefan Voitec's body lay in state in the entrance hall of the Grand National Assembly Palace, draped in black cloth, where state and party flags were flying at half-mast. A black-bordered photograph of the deceased hung from a wall. The highest orders, titles and medals of Romania that rewarded his long activity and his merits were placed on red pillows.

As a high tribute to and in appreciation of Stefan Voitec's entire activity, the last to stand in silence before the coffin were President Nicolae Ceausescu, Elena Ceausescu, members of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, old members of the communist and worker movement in Romania.

Members and alternate members of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, of the CC of the RCP, of the State Council and the government, of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, Grand National Assembly, deputies and old members of the country's communist and worker movement had also stood guard.

President Nicolae Ceausescu, Elena Ceausescu, other members of the party and state leadership expressed sadness over the death of Stefan Voitec to the bereaved family.

In the morning, thousands of Bucharesters continued to file past the coffin to pay their last respects. Wreaths were placed beneath Stefan Voitec's portrait edged in black and around the coffin. Also in the morning, heads of diplomatic missions in Bucharest offered condolences to the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, the State Council, the Grand National Assembly Bureau and the government. Condolences were also offered to the family.

To the sound of a funeral march, the coffin was taken outside the Grand National Assembly Palace where the mourning meeting was held. A guard of honour carrying a black-trimmed flag marched past.

President Nicolae Ceausescu, Elena Ceausescu, full and candidate members of the Executive Political Committee, secretaries of the C.C. of the R.C.P., old members of the communist and worker movement in Romania, and members of the family took their seats at the stand in front of the GNA Palace.

The mourning meeting was attended by thousands of people working in Bucharest enterprises and institutions, high and higher-school students. A funeral oration was pronounced by Manea Maneacu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council. The mourning meeting ended with the "Internationale", the working-class fighting hymn.

After the meeting, President Nicolae Ceausescu, Elena Ceausescu bid their final farewell to Stefan Voitec. With his departure, the Romanian Communist party loses a top campaigner for the triumph of the ideas of socialism and communism, for the good of the homeland and our socialist nation.

The funeral procession included members of the party and state leadership, family members, many Bucharest working people who walked to the Memorial to the Heroes of the Struggle for the Liberty of the People and the Homeland, for Socialism -- the burial site. Large numbers of Bucharesters lined the streets of the capital to pay their last tribute to Stefan Voitec whose memory will live for ever in the hearts of Communists, of all working people in Romania.

Before the monument, a military guard stood at attention. After a minute silence, the coffin with Stefan Voitec's remains was lowered into one of the crypts at the foot of the hemicycle, beside the graves of other leading figures of the communist and worker movement in Romania. Guns fired a last tribute. The Internationale was played.

MAMULA ATTENDS ARMY CONSULTATIVE MEETING

LD081610 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1341 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Dec (TANJUG) -- Implementation of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization in the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] was the subject of the 1-day consultative meeting organization in the Topcider Army Club today by the Federal Secretariat of National Defense. Top military commanders of the army commands, units, and institutions took part in the work of the consultative meeting. Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary of national defense, and Colonel General Petar Gracanin, army chief of general staff, also attended.

The object of the consultative meeting was to provide an analysis of the experience that has been gained and to improve on the previously agreed measures and activities in the preparation and implementation of the YPA Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization.

Taking part in the discussion, Admiral Mamula stressed that the topical nature of consistent implementation of the program of economic stabilization in all structures of our society stems not only from its economic nature, but also from the political, defense, and general significance which this question has for our overall social development.

Significant results have been attained in the implementation of the YPA Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization, said Mamula. The direct financial effects of these measures amount to about 5 percent of the overall resources set aside to finance the Army. However, the actual effects are considerably bigger because the major portion of rationalization successes and other economies made on the basis of devising more economical systematic solutions and of organization-formation structure, of higher quality decisionmaking, and of stepping up the overall efficiency of leadership and command have not been quantified.

Mamula also stressed that the results attained by the YPA as a result of consistent implementation of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization represented a significant contribution to overcoming economic difficulties. He noted in particular the fact that stabilization behavior in all armed forces units and institutions has become an integral part of the implementation of their regular functions and daily tasks.

It was stressed during the discussion that in all army structures, the stabilization program has rationalized all forms of army expenditure. Particularly important results have been attained in food production on army-held estates, when undertaking construction and other type of work under YPA management, and in saving of all forms of energy. Also, the number of innovations in all army activities has been stepped up.

At the end of the consultative meeting, measures and activities were laid down which during the ensuing period will be taken in all YPA units and institutions in order to further implement the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program.

KOSOVO LC PRESIDIUM SESSION DISCUSSES 1985 PLAN

LD072139 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1507 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Pristina, 7 Dec (TANJUG) -- At its session today the Kosovo LC Committee Presidium with Svetislav Dolasevic in the chair, discussed the draft resolution on the province's 1985 socioeconomic development. Speaking about the basic parameters of the document, Nedjo Borkovic, president of the Kosovo Assembly Executive Council, first stressed that they were based on the LC attitudes and the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program and that with their implementation a step forward would be made in Kosovo's speedier development. The draft resolution of the province envisages a dynamic growth in industry of 8 percent, in agriculture of 4 percent and in employment 5 percent. The commissioning of new economic projects and of those that were commissioned this year, along with better use of capacities and working time should contribute to all this.

But as in other debates, at today's session of the Presidium, in the work of which Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium also took part, comments and suggestions were made on some of the proposed parameters. The basic objection raised against those who drew up the resolution on Kosovo's development is that it is in many respects similar to the earlier draft, that it suffers from generalization and that in some of its aspects it is bold and in others shy as regards forecasts. Hence also the comment that this time, too, associated labor had not been consulted enough and that there had not been enough time for discussion on this significant document.

Several members of the Presidium commented on the parameters on employment. The resolution envisages the employment of at least 15,000 persons -- 10,000 in new jobs and 5,000 in jobs whose workers will have met the legal conditions of retirement. Views were voiced that such planning was modest and that this part of the document did not define the ways in which this planning will be turned to reality.

BELGRADE TV COMMENTS ON POLITICAL SYSTEM CHANGES

AU081751 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1031 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Report on 5 December Belgrade Television "commentary"; no time given]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 6 Dec (TANJUG) -- The positions published yesterday on the tasks of the Serbia LC in developing the political system clearly define the direction of political action that seeks changes not only in behavior, but also in the norms that have not been confirmed by practice. It is a matter of the LC entering a resolute struggle against statism in favor of self-management, and of a resolute striving to affirm the basic constitutional precepts and to achieve a state where the worker indeed has control over the whole income.

The basic direction of the changes is provided in the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program, with the clear assessment that one cannot get out of the crisis without major changes in both the economic and the political spheres. After all, the SFRY Presidency letter sent to the Assembly also insists on mutually harmonized changes in the economic system, the economic and development policies, and the behavior of all the subjects. The 11th LCY Congress also posed the demand that our political system be critically re-examined and improved. There is a considerable delay in this, however.

Because of all this one is surprised at some statements, made by the way in several places, to the effect that we must beware of changes and that it is, instead, important that we work better, and increase production and exports. There is no doubt that this is correct, but the question arises of why there have been no results. The LC has been exhausting itself for years in issuing appeals to work more and better; at one time staffs were set up for exports, for harvesting, and for sowing, but results continued to fail to appear. Instead of appeals, it is necessary to create conditions in which everybody led by his own interests will behave more rationally and more efficiently to the benefit of common interests.

Therefore, changes are needed in the material relations of social reproduction, changes to the benefit of self-management and to the detriment of any statism.

In a nutshell, the positions of the Central Committee of the Serbia LC, which were unanimously adopted, are not solutions that are being imposed, but a direction of political action in conducting a democratic discussion on what should be changed and improved, and how, and in which way it should be done. Therefore, one wonders at a kind of obstinate resistance to changes, considering that one knows that the LC, according to its program and according to its constitutional role, is the political force that must pull forward our self-managing socialist development, it was stressed in the Belgrade Television commentary last night.

CRITICS OF POLITICAL SYSTEM CHANGE ATTACKED

AU092141 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 9 Dec 84

[From the "Sunday at 10" program: Mirjana Trajkovic commentary]

[Text] After the analyses of the functioning of the political system that lasted 2 years, finally a party organ, the Serbia LC Central Committee, adopted concrete positions pertaining to changes in the political system. What is common to all these positions is strengthening the position of workers and associated labor, and many positions insist upon consistent observance of existing solutions in the system, from which one has been considerably deviating in practice for a long time.

Life has imposed changes, Aleksandar Grlickov said at the session of the SAWPY Federal Conference. We have made a mistake in not making necessary changes in the political system along with changes in the economic system. It is evident that we are late, Grlickov thinks.

There is still no essential Yugoslav democratic discussion and dialogue in which different opinions about what should be changed will be brought face to face. While the plenum of the Serbia LC Central Committee very clearly and unanimously designated the directions of action, in some parts of the LCY discussions are still held on whether anything should be changed at all. What will be the fate of the "positions of the Serbia LC Central Committee," which were adopted unanimously and are obligatory upon all parts of the Serbian party?

This is what Nandor Major said at the session of the Novi Sad City Committee, held after the 2-day plenum of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia: One wants to create an impression in public, Major says, that working people are for some unidentified changes, so that even solutions that mean a step backward in social relations would pass in the general confusion.

Nador Major, however, positively assesses positions which, as he himself puts it, point out that desirable changes in the political system should ensue within constitutional solutions, along with preserving the present foundations of the system. It remains unclear what and whose other solutions Nador Major is afraid of and why one is now broaching questions that have been cleared up at the plenum.

This is what Stane Dolanc, member of the SFRY Presidency, said at the session of the Secanj Communal Committee, and organization of the Vojvodina LC for which the "Positions of the Serbian Central Committee" are obligatory" There are some people today, Dolanc thinks, who say that practice has not confirmed the Constitution of 1974. The Constitution is not to blame because the system failed to come to life.

This is what Franc Setinc, president of the Slovenia LC Central Committee said at a conference in Ljubljana: If one estimates the momentary situation in various spheres of society, unilaterally identifying it with the Constitution, he proves by so doing, so Setinc pointed out, that he is greatly mistaken or is doing this malevolently with a view to arriving at the conclusion that the Constitution should be changed.

In order to dispel possible doubts, another Slovene politician, Andrej Marinc, made himself heard at the session of the SAWPY Federal Conference. It is not true that we in Slovenia are opposed to any change. We are opposed to changes of the foundations of the system, Marinc also reiterated.

Therefore, changes are not a priori rejected -- the 12th congress has after all achieved agreement on the critical analysis of the system -- but the public is still being warned that someone -- true, it is not said who -- wants to change the constitutional foundations of the system. The fact that it is not stated from whom the demands for changes in basic constitutional orientations come and in what they consist can really upset and confuse the public, especially considering the fact that the session of the Serbia LC Central Committee had been held before these statements were made.

FOREIGN TRADE SECRETARY ON TRADE PROGRESS

LD092025 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1910 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] Belgrade, December 9 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia cannot feel dissatisfied with the results of its foreign trade this year since the reducing of its foreign-trade deficit has been going on, Dr. Milenko Bojanic, Yugoslavia's federal secretary for foreign trade, has told TANJUG in an interview.

Yugoslavia's foreign-trade deficit with convertible-currency countries will be lower by 500 million dollars at this year's end in comparison with the preceding year, Bojanic made it known. This deficit will not go beyond 1 billion 300 million dollars and this will contribute towards Yugoslavia's having an overall surplus of 800 million dollars in its 1984 balance-of-payments, he said.

In the first eleven months this year, the real value of Yugoslavia's exports went up by 11 percent as against the corresponding period last year, Bojanic also said. Of particular importance is that Yugoslavia's exports to the convertible-currency market rose by 10 percent and to the market of the developed Western countries even by 23 percent, he said.

Special attention should be paid to trade with the developing countries which is on a decrease for a moment despite Yugoslavia's opposite strategic orientation, the Yugoslav minister emphasized. In order to have the developing countries remain Yugoslavia's most important partners in the exports of capital goods and construction of capital projects abroad, lasting means should be secured to the Yugoslav bank for international economic cooperation whose task is to credit such deals, the Yugoslav minister for foreign trade added.

To start being coordinated soon in the assembly of Yugoslavia is the plan for Yugoslavia's development in 1985, Bojanic announced. The government has already proposed that exports rise at the rate of 17 percent in 1985 and at the rate of 20 percent to the convertible market.

The balance reached in Yugoslavia's foreign trade makes possible that, after two-year restrictions, imports of raw materials and semi-finished goods will rise by 25 percent in 1985, and this will contribute towards further reviving Yugoslavia's economy. Those who export their goods to the convertible currency market can particularly count on better supplies from abroad, Bojanic stated precisely.

In the first eleven months this year, Yugoslavia's imports went up by 4.6 percent, he said.

Evaluating that Yugoslavia's making business abroad must be treated in a more meaningful manner in the future, Bojanic announced changes in the three key-laws: law on foreign exchange; law on foreign trade, and law on economic activities abroad. All the amendments proposed are aimed at a wider opening of Yugoslavia's economy to the influence of international competition, the minister said.

DELEGATE LEAVES FOR CEMA COMMISSION SESSION

LD091428 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1322 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Dec (TANJUG) -- Kadir Alijagic, deputy federal secretary for foreign trade, left for Moscow today to attend the session of the CEMA Standing Commission for Foreign Trade. Yugoslavia participates in the work of this commission on the basis of an agreement signed in 1964.

POSSIBILITY OF WORLD PARTY CONFERENCE VIEWED

AU071857 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] The meeting of representatives of communist and workers parties in Prague, whose subject was the problems of strengthening peace, the security of peoples, and opposition to the aggressive policy of imperialism, is the subject of world comment. What is attracting attention is the revival again -- semiofficially, it is true -- of the old idea about a consultative gathering of communist and workers parties a decade and a half after a similar gathering held in Moscow.

The world consultative conference of communist and workers parties -- if it were held according to the idea of its proposers, some Latin American parties -- would deal with the subject of how to prevent a nuclear war. However, some assessments voiced recently in Prague indicate that this idea may also obtain different dimensions beyond those relating to the preservation of world peace. What is of interest here is the voicing of the need for a stronger ideological offensive of the so-called socialist community in a much swollen confrontation between the East and the West. Under such circumstances, there has always been insistence on monolithic unity, the rallying of ranks, coordination of joint actions, and the like.

This is also indicated by the position of the BCP representative at the said conference in Prague, Milko Balev, secretary and BCP Politburo member. There are a number of phenomena in the communist movement which demand serious attention, particularly since some of the phenomena hinder the strengthening of unity of the communist movement, Balev stressed.

Boris Ponomarev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and candidate member of the Politburo, did not directly mention another world conference of communist parties, but said in Prague that it is indispensable that communists should meet more frequently and discuss joint actions. Ponomarev is dissatisfied with the level and practical forms of multilateral cooperation at the present moment. Such forms, Ponomarev stated at the Prague meeting, do not suit the needs of the world situation and the possibilities of, as he put it, brotherly parties.

However, there are also some different opinions. The Japanese Communists are against a world communist conference.

Hiroshi Murakami, vice chairman of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan [CPJ], has stated that the CPJ in principle is against the holding of a world conference of communist and workers parties under the present conditions. Speaking about the work of the journal, PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA, which organized the Prague gathering, the CPJ representatives even demanded that the publication of the journal be discontinued and the editorial board disbanded. Murakami said that the journal should be a joint publication of the communist parties in the spirit of the resolution of 1958, when it was founded, and should serve an exchange of opinions and experiences, but should not be an organ to issue directives.

Murakami also recalled that the CPJ had proposed that the journal PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA should, among other things, cease to attack views which differ from the positions of the CPSU, and which are called anti-Sovietism. Assessing the preceding 3 years of the work of the editorial board of PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA, Murakami said at the Prague conference that the CPJ considers that the editorial board has abandoned the principles on which the journal was founded and that the journal has been turned even more into a propaganda organ of the line and the policy of a quite definite party. Murakami repeated the view of the CPJ expressed in 1981 that the journal PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA should be discontinued and its editorial board disbanded.

The Soviet party organ PRAVDA reported on the polemics that followed the speech of Murakami, CPJ representative, at the conference in Prague. According to PRAVDA, Murakami expressed dissatisfaction with the work of the editorial board of PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA, because a number of articles published in the journal differ from the views of the CPJ leaders on causes of international tension and activities of other parties. However, PRAVDA did not report that Murakami expressed his opposition in principle to the idea of convening another world conference of communist and workers parties, nor that he proposed that the journal be disbanded.

Call 'Received With Suspicion'

LD082233 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Our foreign policy commentary this evening focuses on the renewed initiative to convene a world consultative meeting of communist parties. The proposal was made at the Prague meeting organized by the journal[PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA]. Here is Zrnka Novak:

Within the socialist countries' community during the last 10 to 12 years, Prague has assumed the role of an ideological metropolis not only of real socialism but also of all those communist parties which, after all the storms and troubles in the international workers' movement, continue to look to Moscow for support. The headquarters of the influential international journal PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA which has a huge circulation and is published in many foreign languages, propagating the main ideological messages and needs of the socialist community within the workers' movement, are also in Prague.

The present gathering in the Czechoslovak capital is, in fact, a routine meeting of numerous national editorial boards of the journal, but its composition has been strengthened by the presence of Boris Ponomarev, member of the CPSU Central Committee, and other big communist party ideologues of high party ranking.

The idea, reaching us from this gathering, of a communist and workers' parties world summit is only a renewed, long-standing initiative originating from Prague, an initiative which has been received with suspicion by many communist parties in the world, the LCY among them. Suspicion about the usefulness of such a summit was also expressed by the 12th LCY Congress.

The long-standing Prague initiative, which on this occasion admittedly was put forward again by some South American parties, is not an idea which is really meant to be realized. It is simply a code name, an appeal to rally, a call for internationalist solidarity and it is essentially meant to demonstrate the strength and presence of a powerful alliance on the eve of the resumption of East-West negotiations -- that is the negotiations between Washington and Moscow.

It would be difficult therefore for journalists reporting from Prague to find a specific thematical explanation for the announced summit. Those in the PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA central editorial board or in the CPCZ leadership, would probably simply say that such an initiative has not yet reached the stage of operationalization, as the author of this commentary was told on a previous occasion. As before, the leadership of some communist parties in the world, those who respect the principles of some communist parties in the world, those who respect the principles of the Berlin conference, will express their reservations about the usefulness of such a conference. And then, RUDE PRAVO, TRIBUNA, or HORIZONT will carry sharp polemical texts by the ideologues from the CPCZ or the SED who will condemn the lack of spirit of proletarian internationalism in some European and Asian Communist Parties, without probably naming them.

We have witnessed the same scenario on several occasions since 1976 when it became quite clear, at the Berlin conference, that the international workers' movement would never function again in the way advocated occasionally by the Prague ideologues.

BORBA ARTICLE LINKS 'TITOISM' WITH DOGMATISM

AU042215 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Dec 84 p 2

[Slobodan Vukmirovic article: "Even After Tito -- Tito"]

[Excerpts] The need for a meditation (such as this) about Tito and us Yugoslavs is imposed by the occurrence of public and even authoritative warnings heard recently to the effect that pressure for a "de-Titoization" (and "de-Kardeljization") is felt in the discussions about the political system even within the LC. The need is particularly apparent because this assessment is directly derived from and based on a "defense" of the Constitution and the Associated Labor Law [ALL]; or rather it wants to "make it clear": We who "defend" the Constitution and the ALL are "Titoists," and those who want to meddle in these documents and amend them are "anti-Titotists." Or, to present it even more simply: "Titoism" is the Constitution and the ALL.

The writer of these lines remembers a meeting rather a long time ago of one of the commissions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium (Stane Dolanc was in the chair) when he heard for the first (and only) time (so far) that the terms "Titoists" and "Titoism" were used. As far as this writer can remember, these terms were then mentioned in such a context as to mean that we are all almost ashamed to say that "we are Titoists" and that we avoid saying so, although we intimately feel that we are, because similar derivatives elsewhere in the world are chiefly tied to certain norms of "teaching" by the leaders of their revolutions.

Wishing even now to follow Tito's road, in Tito's Yugoslavia, wishing that even after Tito there should be Tito, the people in fact maintain the same pithy humane revolutionary aims of Tito: to build the most self-managing socialist socioeconomic relations possible in the given situation, the most equal relations among nationalities, the highest possible level of brotherhood and unity of the peoples and nationalities of the country, the most independence and the most nonaligned foreign policy, the strongest and most stable Yugoslavia possible on these foundations, for only this guarantees and widens the scope for all that precedes it. For these goals and on these foundations the people, together with Tito, often turned over various legal as well as constitutional norms, sometimes made radical changes in some of the top party and other leaderships, changed statutes and the economic system, and opted for a centralization of the economic flows and again for their decentralization when this second course offered better chances for a less painful overcoming of development difficulties. This is the sense and the content of the "Titoism" which a great majority of Yugoslavs experience intimately, but they do not want to flaunt it and do not accept its being flaunted. And now somebody, in this year 1984, offers us the view that the Constitution and the ALL meant a "Titoization" of Yugoslavia and that any proposal for a chance of them now or a radical change tomorrow means "de-Titoization!" For the first time the Communists and the people are invited on the open political stage to begin to build their relation to Tito as a relation to a collection of norms.

It is quite clear that this fraud cannot be foisted on the people. However, this does not mean that it is not dangerous. To say the least, it muddies the waters, puts fear in those who are uncertain, and rallies the incapable: Instead of thinking with their own heads, of examining, initiating, and proposing new solutions (with the risk of error) -- because they cannot do everything and do not know how -- it offers them a saving cloak of dogmatic peace and an imaginary sword of "Titoism" with which to hit at the head of everybody who behaves differently and "agitates."

This ideological play school shows an inclination for curious roll calls which often lump together proven enemies of Yugoslavia and enemies of socialism on the same list as prominent political officials who, unsolicited, think about us and about our present time. After all, dogmatism never took the trouble -- it is too painstaking and unprofitable a job -- of differentiating among those who think differently: Under its ideological or actual solvos, both actual enemies and heroes of the revolution sometimes fell side by side in the world of revolutions.

TANJUG VIEWS 'REHABILITATION' OF STALIN

LD041138 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0341 GMT 4 Dec 84

["TANJUG Special Services service of dispatches from abroad
["Banner headline: On the Eve of the 40th Anniversary of the World War II Victory
["Heading: Stalin Under a Fresh Light
["Subtitle -- Is a new place being sought in Soviet History for Yosif Vissarionovich?
[" -- Never in the past 3 decades has Stalin's 'presence' in the public been marked to such an extent.
["Wartime services and 'positive aspects' in film, theater and in the press.
["(From the TANJUG correspondent)" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Moscow, 4 Dec (TANJUG) -- Has Stalin's rehabilitation quietly started?

The question is a delicate one; the answer cannot be simple, and is even less categorical. It is a fact that during the past few months, on the eve of the anniversary of the USSR victory over fascism, Stalin's image is increasingly present among the Soviet public. One hears about him in radio transmissions, he is featured on television and in films, and his wartime role can be read about in papers and press.

To tell the truth, with the exception of the criticism at the 20th and 22nd CPSU Congresses (in 1956 and 1961), when Khrushchev's denunciation of the so-called Stalin personality cult negated everything that the latter had done, even his share in World War II, Stalin, as a war commander, has always been held in high esteem in the USSR. Moreover, could anything else really be expected?

Now, in connection with the preparations for the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the victory, which will be marked in the USSR in an exceptional and massive way, Stalin's merits are being emphasized. What one notices is the fact that Stalin's mistakes on the military plane are being by-passed and glossed over, ranging from the USSR's unreadiness for war and his settling of accounts with the generals and marshals on the big purges, to his refusal to believe in the reports that Hitler's attack was imminent.

Sometime ago, authors Konstantin Simonov and Yuriy Bondarev, and poets Tvardovskiy, Yevtushenko, and others wrote about that aspect of the truth and illuminated also the negative side of Stalin's personality and role. Recently, however, a highly esteemed author, Ivan Stadnyuk, appeared to address a word of criticism to his well-known colleagues, saying that "the truth about a war is soaked in blood. There is only one truth and there could be no other. The time is still fresh in our memory when works were published about the war which viewed the beginning of the war as a period of total failure, and as a period of which we should be ashamed. Tributes concerning the leading role of the party at that time have been inadequate...."

Stadnyuk, in his novel "The War," paid tribute to Stalin and was criticized as a "Stalinist" because he failed to pay the role of the masses and of other factors their due. Perhaps he was the first Soviet author who, in the wake of the critical period at the time of the struggle against the "personality cult," tried to turn back the wheel of history.

"He was great...."

Moscow is plastered with placards announcing a new documentary feature film about Marshal Zhukov, one of the greatest commanders of World War II. Relations between Zhukov and Stalin were complex: Stalin appreciated the marshal but was wary of him, especially after the end of the war, just as Stalin was wary of anyone basking in glory and popularity.

In the film, the showing of which will coincide with Stalin's 105th birth anniversary, the public will hear for the first time Konstantin Simonov's conversation with Zhukov after his second and final fall, under Khrushchev. In his answer to Simonov's question on what he thought about Stalin, Zhukov replied: "He was a great commander. I thought that before, and I think so now...."

There is nothing new in this because the same view is expressed in Zhukov's memoirs. However Stalin's "presence" now is linked not only with his wartime merits. It is as if effort is made to show him in a positive light from different aspects.

The magazine KOMMUNIST, in its November issue, carries an extensive article devoted to Stalin's economic policy during World War II. The suggestion is even made that some of these methods are used today.

Author Aleksandr Chakovskiy, in his novel "Unfinished Portrait," about Roosevelt, is known by the fact that in his tetralogy "The Blockade," like Stadnyuk, he glorified Stalin and spoke more about Stalin and his diplomatic role during World War II than about "the main hero" of the novel. Parts of the novel were read daily by Moscow radio. Listeners were also able to hear the counsels and advice which Stalin gave to Roosevelt and Churchill. KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, the paper of the Soviet Defense Ministry, carried a mid-November article couched in a similar tenor, devoted to Stalin's meetings with two of his great allies.

Moscow Television recently showed a new film series "Up to the Limits of the Possible." Stalin is presented -- with his voice -- telephoning from the Kremlin to appoint a factory manager and laying down deadlines for changing production schedules.

Far Into the Past

However, some authors go even further back into the past. In his film "Red Bells," about the U.S. journalist John Reed, author of the book "The 10 Days That Shook the World," Sergey Bondarchuk depicts a scene during which the vital decision was made regarding the attack on the Winter Palace in 1917. The members of the inner Bolshevik leadership are irresolute: Zinovyev and Kamenev vote against it; Trotsky is silent and is biting his lips; whereas Stalin passes the judgment, "If we do not attack tomorrow we are going to lose everything," and Lenin agrees with him.

In its leading article devoted to the anniversary of the glorious October Revolution, the daily SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA singles out five heroes of that period, including Stalin. The paper says that they were all "unified by the fact that they were permeated with revolutionary deeds," and that their "revolutionary passion and action was unceasingly fed on Lenin's ideals."

Stalin is being presented again as a commander, revolutionary, theoretician, and practical economist. But what sort of a man was Stalin?

There is very little testimony concerning this. However, it can be found, for instance, in the reminiscences of the 90-year-old Ivan Papanin, the leader of the first Soviet Arctic expedition, published by SOVETSKAYA KULTURA. Answering a question by journalists on how he endured the glory of being a hero, Papanin said briefly: "I well remember the lesson Stalin gave me." What happened is that at state expense Papanin built a magnificent marble dacha with a pool. Almost half a century ago that was a great luxury. Stalin summoned him and drew his attention to it. "Comrade Stalin, from now on, anything that is the result of my unprincipled attitude belongs to the state," was Papanin's reaction in accepting the criticism.

There are many other similar details. They show Stalin in a different light. The spotlights illuminate only one side of his image. The other side remains in darkness.

Nevertheless, although some tones are different from what they used to be, it would be difficult to say that Stalin's rehabilitation is under way. Moreover, the last edition of "The Big Soviet Encyclopedia" of 1976 makes both positive and negative assessments of Stalin's role in the history of CPSU and the USSR.

What one is noticing now is that the balance of pluses and minuses is gradually disappearing. What remains in effect is assessed as "positive." Although they know very little about Yosif Vissarionovich, the young generation in the USSR will be deprived of a great Soviet experience, and, should the present tendency continue, not only a great Soviet experience.

Aleksandar Novacic